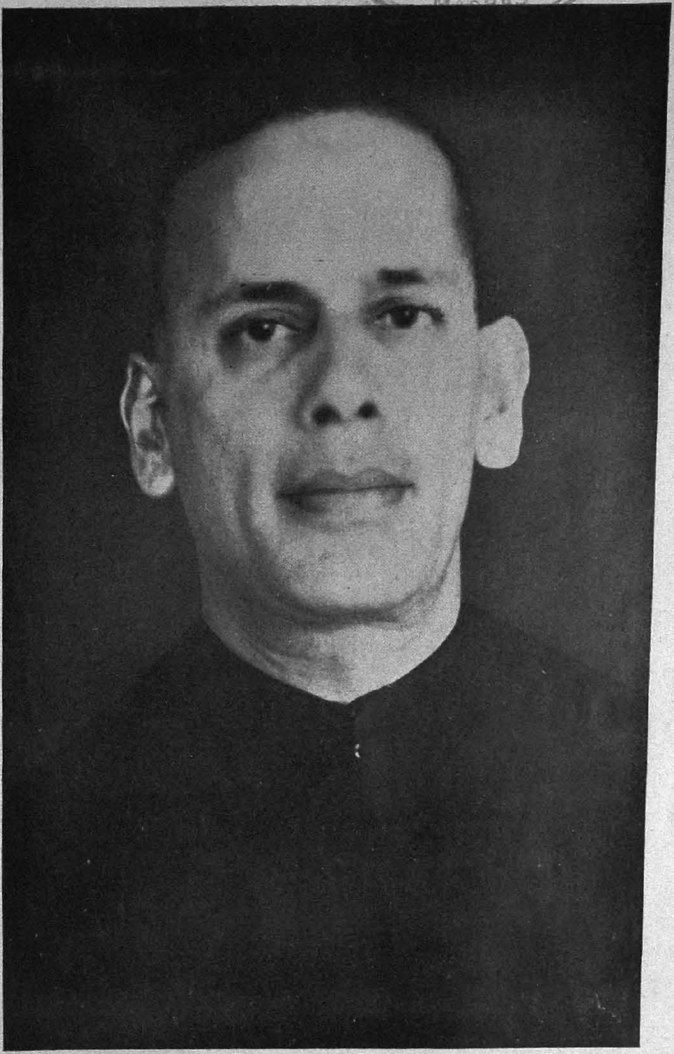
CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
23 FEB 1949
MADRAS



Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan

Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1929-40—President 1946

23 FEB 1949
MADRAS

THE INDIAN ARCHIVES

Volume I October, 1947 Number 4

EDITORS' NOTE

SIR SHAFAAT AHMED KHAN came to fame early and passed away in the prime of his life. He escaped the assassin's dagger to succumb to the strains of an exacting political life. Born in 1893 of an old aristocratic Rohilla family, he received his school education at Moradabad, a great centre of Rohilla tradition. He next moved to Dublin where he graduated with First Class Honours in History (1914). Four years later his original investigations won for him the degree of D. Litt. He began his career as a University teacher at Madras and then succeeded Professor Rushbrook Williams in the Chair of History at Allahabad. An indefatigable scholar with an unusually inquisitive mind he soon began to explore the unpublished sources of modern Indian history and his pioneer work received wide recognition both in India and abroad. But his activities were not long limited to the University campus and he joined the more militant group of Muslim politicians then loudly clamouring for an increasing share in the country's administration. It was as a youthful representative of the rising generation of Muslims that he participated in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference. His political ability and historical erudition received simultaneous recognition when his sovereign honoured him with a knighthood and fellow historians invited him to preside over the first session of the Indian History Congress. After relinquishing the Presidential chair he served for several years as Secretary to the Congress and it was under his fostering care that the Indian History Congress attained its present stature. For a brief spell he served on the Federal Public Service Commission and during the critical years of the war (1941-45) he was sent to Cape Town to serve as High Commissioner. His term of office was marked by dignity and resolution and when he returned home he was a natural choice for the Governor-General's Executive Council. He could not subscribe to the political creed of Mr. Jinnah which was later destined to divide the country on communal lines and he held the portfolio of Education, Health and Arts in the Interim Government under Pandit Nehru. His tenure was all too brief but by no means barren. An ardent student of

history he had been for many years intimately associated with the Indian Historical Records Commission. It now fell to him to persuade his colleagues in the Cabinet to consider the Commission's post-war reconstruction scheme with sympathy and to secure for it the blessing of an otherwise pre-occupied Government. But for Sir Shafaat Ahmad's support and solicitude the scheme might have been relegated to the limbo of oblivion. When the League joined the Government Sir Shafaat had naturally to leave. He had decided to devote his remaining years to the study of his country's past. But death cut short a promising career just when it was approaching its culmination. His acquaintances found in Sir Shafaat one of nature's gentlemen, a loyal friend and a genuine scholar. When the dust of political controversies subsides even the most zealous Leaguer will recognise in him a true friend of his community though a sincere son of India. Even when his political services are forgotten his academic work will be remembered with admiration and respect. The Indian Historical Records Commission has lost in him a sincere well-wisher, an old member, and a past President.

* * *

OUR READERS will be relieved to learn that division of the country leaves the central archives unaffected. The decision eloquently testifies to the wisdom and moderation of the Governments concerned and the present arrangement will be to their mutual advantage. Unfortunately the Residencies had not been so discriminate in their weeding operations. Working in haste and anxious to wind up within the specified time they did not err on the side of caution and it is apprehended that irreplaceable records have been irretrievably lost. It is, however, not possible to estimate accurately at this stage the extent of our loss.

MADRAS 28 FEB 1949

OFF THE RECORD

V. C. P. Hodson

THIS is a plea for the formation, ere the opportunity passes for ever and becomes lost, of a collection of the originals, typed transcripts, or photostatic copies of 18th and early 19th-century letters and private journals, written in India and at present in the possession of descendants of the writers in the United Kingdom; the corollary to this proposition being that full facilities for access to this collection, which would naturally be located in London, be made available to research students of all nations.

But, it may be argued, surely all documents of this character worthy of preservation must already have been examined, collected, digested, catalogued and presented for the purposes of historical research through such media as the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts and the libraries of the British Museum, the India Office and other learned Societies? To this we would reply that, it is not the Mss. of authorities of the calibre of an Orme, a Hastings or a Palk that we now anticipate, nor, perhaps, can we hope to bring to light another Mrs. Eliza Fay or a second 18th-century footman to give us their impressions of the India of their day. Rather do we contemplate for our purpose the assembling of the personal, "off the record" notes and opinions of even quite obscure persons of either sex as set forth in their letters from India to relatives and friends at home, penned originally with no idea of their perusal outside the family circle. Many such—even those of men who have achieved a niche in the *Dictionary of National Biography*—find their way into the sale room or the stock of second-hand booksellers and junk-shops; greater numbers still yet remain in private hands, often relegated to the attic or lumber-room, forgotten, or regarded as of little or no interest; and how many more may have been sacrificed during the paper-salvage campaign of recent years!

Few families there can have been of the professional and middle classes in the United Kingdom during the period which opens with the battle of Plassey and ends with the dissolution of the Honourable East India Company, but had some connexion or correspondence with India; and it can be stated from personal experience that the custodians of such documents have invariably, most courteously and freely, accorded permission for their transcription.

In addition to purely private family letters, one may expect to come across official letter-books containing copies of demi-official correspondence, the originals of which have almost certainly long since been destroyed

by the recipients, route-books, records of shikar, observations on the indigenous flora and fauna, and journals written up daily in camp whilst on active service, presenting aspects and minor details of campaigns such as are nowhere to be found in published histories or records. It is not to be supposed, however, that the yield from this harvest is likely to thresh out at 100% pure grain; the proportion of chaff is bound to be high, but, taking it by and large, it is believed that much worth-while information will emerge to the benefit of future historians.

To discuss the practicability or otherwise of carrying out the scheme outlined above is not our present purpose, nor can suggestions be made here as to the best method of implementing the proposal. The opportunity undoubtedly exists: let at least some attempt be made to grasp it. Apart from all else, the publicity likely to accrue from a campaign such as is here envisaged should, given efficient organization, at least help to bring home to their owners the possible historical value of the documents in their charge and may even lead to the discovery of fresh sources of major importance.

LAWS OF ARCHIVAL SCIENCE

S. R. RANGANATHAN

President, Indian Library Association & Professor of Library Science, University of Delhi

3. *Third Law*

THE FIRST paper showed that the First Law of Archival Science was the opposite of that of Library Science. The second paper showed the Second Law of Archival Science was equally opposed to that of Library Science when put in one form but was like it when put in another form. The Third Laws of the two Sciences are respectively:

EVERY RECORD ITS HISTORIOGRAPHER
and
EVERY BOOK ITS READER

These laws are like each other; their consequences will not, therefore, be contradictory. And yet, the laws are not identical; we should, therefore expect some differences in their implications. These differences will stem from the replacement of 'Book' by 'Record' and 'Reader' by 'Historiographer'.

31 *Difference Due to Material*

In an ordinary library, the selection of a book for inclusion in its stock takes the actual and potential demand for it into consideration. This will not always result in violence to the Second Law "Every Reader His Book", even if an unprovided reader turns up in future; for when he does turn up and if he is one of a large group of such persons, the pressure set up by their demand will bring about a new edition of the book even if the old edition had been exhausted or if the pressure of demand is low, the copy in the National Central Library—either in its Lending Section or Copyright Section—can be pressed into service. This possibility of providing for the unanticipated future reader makes book-selectors boldly reject such books as have no real or potential (anticipated) demand. This control or regulation of the accessions to a library, other than a National Central Library, reduces considerably the probability for a totally and permanently unwanted book squatting on the shelves and challenging the librarian to find a reader for it if he were to escape the curse of the Third Law.

In an Archival Library, the inclusion of records in its accession is more compelling. It is true that there is some right of rejection; but this right is to be exercised not by the determination of the actual or potential existence of historiographers but by the intrinsic value of the record to administration. This difference at the selection or accession stage between an ordinary and an archival library leads to a difference in the onus of the librarian and the archivist to fulfill his respective Third Law.

32 *Difference Due to User*

The difference in onus created by the change in materials is increased by the change in users. The chance to get a user increases with the number of potential users. In a library the upper limit to the number of potential readers is as great as the number of people in its area. But the number of potential historiographers is exceedingly small. Means of general publicity like poster or newspaper announcements, lectures and exhibitions or visits to schools and clubs will not bring as much return to the archivist as to the librarian. Archival publicity must be directed more closely and almost to individuals rather than to the community at large. The cost of publicity work may be less but the degree of exploration, discrimination and persuasion needed will be greater in archival publicity. A conference convened by a Historical Records Commission will have to run on lines quite different from a Library Conference.

33 *Difference Due to Access*

In a library, open access virtually makes shelf-arrangement and shelf-display equivalent. A thoroughly filiatory shelf-arrangement backed by an adequate number of guides—tier, gangway, bay, shelf and book guides or tags—gives a great chance for every book to attract its reader, when the entire crowd of visitors to the library is allowed to march by it. This chance is totally denied to a record by the First Law of Archival Science, which rules out open access.

34 *Pressure on Catalogue Technique*

Denial of open access increases the pressure on the technique of listing the records and featuring the entries. It must be based on an elaborate code which provides exact rules for all the five-fold functions indicated already by the Second Law—calendaring, cataloguing, describing, abstracting and digesting. Using the term catalogue, in the most general sense, these five processes will make an archival catalogue—a quarti-partitate one.

341 *The Calendar*

The first part will give one entry to each record and arrange the entries strictly in the chronological order of their origin—calendar in short.

342 *The Classified Part*

3421 *The Main Entry*

The second part will form the Classified Part of the catalogue and will hold the main entry of each record. It will be the fullest entry. Its leading section will be the Call Number or the translation of the main focus of its subject-matter and of the features of its physical individuality into the preferred artificial language of ordinal numbers. Then will follow the descriptive section concerned, again, with its subject-matter or soul—the author or the correspondents and the purport in brief. These will form two sub-sections—the heading and the title. The third section will give a description of its body or physical condition—the materials on and by which the record is made, their state of preservation and palæographical or calligraphical or typographical and grammatical peculiarities, including the name of the language. The fourth section will feature the full hierarchy of the Government, its constitutional part, the Department, the Section, the Bureau and the Officer responsible for the genesis and the growth of the record towards its completion. The fifth section will give an abstract of the contents of the record. The sixth section will mention the call numbers of the other records to which it has relation. The seventh section will give the accession number which the record had been assigned at the moment it was accepted for deposit and entered in the accession register.

3422 *The Cross Reference Entry*

The classified part will also hold all the Cross Reference Entries of the record—one such entry for each of the secondary foci in its subject-matter. The first section of this entry will be the Class Number or the translation of the secondary focus into the preferred artificial language of ordinal numbers. The second section will be the heading and the title appropriate to the secondary focus. The third section will be the direction words *"See also"*. The fourth section will be the Call Number and the fifth section will be the heading and title of the record. This entry will thus be an added entry which is briefer than the main entry.

3423 *Arrangement*

The Main and the Cross Reference Entries will be merged in one

classified sequence and will follow the order of the ordinal numbers in their leading sections. This is the Classified Part of the Catalogue.

343 *The Alphabetical Part*

The entries in the third part will carry words of a natural language in their leading sections and their arrangement will therefore be alphabetical. It will carry three types of entries. One type is the Class Index Entry, which gives the translation into ordinal numbers of the name of each class of subject-matter represented in the Main Part. Another type is the Record Index Entry, which gives the Call Number of each record through whatever leading words, other than the name of subject-matter, it is sought. The third type of entry will link up alternative forms of the terms used in the headings of the Record Index Entries to the form preferred as their headings. These entries will, therefore, be Cross Reference Index Entries.

344 *The Digest Part*

This is not an obligatory part. Nor will it be built up along with the first three parts. But, as the use of an archival library advances and as selections of records have been brought into relation with one another so as to be focussed on any particular topic, to secure that the labour spent on this task is not lost, it is desirable to make a record of the archives so brought into service and the order in which they figured so as to be focussed on the topic in question. Each such completed digest will receive a label showing the topic of its focus. The first section of the label will be the Class Number of the topic and the second section its name in the natural language.

345 *Linkage of Entries*

Thus, each record will get many entries in an archival catalogue which are all linked to one another by its Call Number. The Third Law wants so many entries for its fulfilment. These are more than what the Third Law of Library Science wants for books and these are also more complicated in structure and therefore require a more elaborate catalogue code.

35 *Pressure on Reference Service*

The denial of open access and the more complicated nature of the Catalogue throw a greater onus on the Reference Service in an archival library. The Reference Librarian will have to be an adept in historiography in addition to his thorough grasp of classification and cataloguing.

Long-range reference will be more often called for than the short-range one. The responsibility for making the reference service exhaustive falls more heavily on the staff of an archival library than a library of books.

36 *Pressure on Classification*

The catalogue and the reference staff can carry their burden with efficiency only if the classification scheme adopted is capable of great minuteness. Such a degree of minuteness is not necessary in a library of books. The capacity for minuteness should be even greater in the classification scheme adopted for archival purposes than for bibliographical purposes. But, while the latter will have to cover the entire field of knowledge to an equal degree of minuteness, the scheme of an archival library may not be required to cover certain regions of the field of knowledge—such as the fundamental sciences and humanities—as thoroughly as the social sciences.

THE RECORDS OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (1849-99)

S. M. JAFFAR

Keeper of the Records, Government of the North-West Frontier Province

TILL 1901 the North-West Frontier Province was a division of the Punjab, consisting of Peshawar, Hazara, Kohat and Derajat. It was in charge of a separate Superintendent and Commissioner with his headquarters at Peshawar. On its separation from the parent province in 1901 all the records relating to it were transferred to the custody of its newly constituted Government. In 1939 the records of the North-West Frontier Government Civil Secretariat were weeded and not less than 1200 bundles of original manuscript and printed records, folded and docketed in most cases, were set apart for destruction. But for the timely intercession of the Director of Archives of the Government of India, they would have been lost for good. Packed up in gunny bags, they were transported in 1940, without any list, to the Imperial Record Department (now the National Archives of India), New Delhi, where a few of them were examined and found to contain valuable information about the history of the province during the past fifty years. In the words of the Director of Archives—"The Imperial Record Department has recently acquired a huge mass of Ms. records of great historical value which were lying with the Government of the North-West Frontier Province. From a cursory examination of some of the papers it appears that they are likely to throw a flood of light on Afghan and tribal affairs..... Students of Indian History, Economics and Sociology will find in these records an untapped source of invaluable information."

Realising the importance of these records as raw materials of history, the provincial representative on the Indian Historical Records Commission (now also Keeper of Government Records and Director of Historical Research, N-W.F.P.) put up a proposal for the early establishment of a Central Record Office at Peshawar for the concentration and preservation of official records and the encouragement and advancement of historical research in the North-West Frontier Province. Supported by the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Principals and Professors of local colleges and the Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province, the proposal was accepted by the provincial government, but could not be implemented during the pendency of the war. Soon after the termination of the war, however, the provincial government set up a Central Record Office at Peshawar and

placed it in charge of the present custodian. The North-West Frontier Province records, hitherto held as a trust by the Imperial Record Department (now the National Archives of India), have been reclaimed to form the nucleus of the new office. They have been unfolded, flattened and arranged in bundles of convenient size in chronological order according to the departments or offices which originated them. The following is a summary of the hurried survey so far carried out.

The records under review start from the year 1849 when the Punjab was occupied by the British and come down to the close of the century. They fall mainly under the following heads: (1) FOREIGN including (*i*) Political, (*ii*) Frontier, and (*iii*) General; (2) MILITARY, including Ordnance and Intelligence; (3) FINANCE; (4) REVENUE including (*i*) Settlement, (*ii*) Forest, (*iii*) Census, (*iv*) Famine and (*v*) Local Self-Government (Municipal Committees and District Boards); (5) HOME including (*i*) Judicial (*ii*) Police, (*iii*) Jail, (*iv*) Medical, and (*v*) Education; and (6) GENERAL OR MISCELLANEOUS. The papers relating to the first two departments (viz. FOREIGN and MILITARY) are closely connected. They deal with affairs relating to foreign countries like Afghanistan, Persia and Russia; border states like Dir, Swat and Chitral; and independent tribes like Afridis, Shinwaris and Mohmands and bear evidence to the 'forward' as well as the 'masterly inactivity' phases of the British Government's frontier policy.

Under the sub-heads 'Political' and 'Frontier' of the FOREIGN DEPARTMENT we have a series of diaries called *Ahwal-i-Kabul* or Kabul Diaries, received from the British Vakeel (Agent) at the court of His Highness the Amir of Kabul. They are in Urdu, but their English translations are also available. They reveal the relations of the Amir with the rulers of Russia, Persia, Bŏkhara, Kokand, Khost, etc. and his attitude towards the British. Besides, they contain a continuous account of the progress of political events in Kabul and its dependencies. Another important confidential series of the same type are the Khyber Diaries, prepared by the Political Officers (Khyber) and submitted to the Government of the Punjab with the weekly remarks of the Commissioner of Peshawar. They give a day-to-day account of the political condition of the North-West Frontier and Afghanistan. They describe British relations with the Amir of Kabul, the Badshah of Kunar and the Khan of Lalpura as well as with Khyber tribes. Tribal feuds, settlement of disputes by means of arbitration, interviews with Maliks and meetings with tribal jirgas, rewards for services rendered and punishment, for breaches of agreements, etc. figure prominently in the picture.

Other important series under the same sub-heads (Political and Frontier) are the journals or news bulletins as received from the news-

writers stationed at Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Khelat, Herat, etc. They contain valuable information about these places and their neighbourhood, particularly Persia, Seistan, Kokand and Bokhara, and reveal Russian influence in those quarters. The Deputy Commissioners in the Peshawar Division also prepared confidential political diaries about their own districts and submitted them to the Commissioner for his information and the information of the Punjab Government. They contain weekly accounts of important events and describe the general condition of the districts under their charge. Travellers and traders, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh, returning to India from Afghanistan, Kandahar, Herat, Seistan, Persia, Bokhara and Russia brought with them from those countries very valuable information which was collected in the form of statements and submitted to the Government. There are also printed copies of correspondence that passed between England and Russia regarding Central Asia. The correspondence relates to Russian advances in that region, exchange of communications on friendly lines and recognition of Afghanistan as a 'neutral' or 'intermediary zone' between India and Russia 'for preventing their respective possessions from immediate contact'. It also touches upon Persian advances against Herat and the political condition of the Khanates of Central Asia. A printed copy of *An Account of a Journey from the Zauku Pass to Kashgar and Back Again* (June, 1858—April, 1859) by Captain Valikhano, a high-spirited Russian, specially selected by the Russian Government to study the state of affairs in Kashgar and submit a report on that subject as well as on trade routes in that region, also merits mention in that it gives a good account of the task he was entrusted with and contains first hand information about Kashgar. It was translated from the Russian into English by Robert Michell at a time when Russian influence in Central Asia was seriously engaging the attention of the British Government.

Pertaining to the year 1884 is a printed copy of the *Trans-frontier Record*, containing six sections, viz.: *A*—Central Asia, Afghan Turkistan, Maimena and Herat; *B*—Kabul; *C*—Chitral, Badakhshan and Gilgit; *D*—Swat, Bajaur and Dir; *E*—Mohmands, Kunar and Ningrahar; and *F*—Kurrum, Khost, Wazirs and Dawar Valley. It consists of abstract intelligence about these places drawn from the Peshawar, Yusufazai, Kohat, Bannu and Derajat political diaries, Khyber political diaries, news-bulletins, reports and letters, noticed above. Though meagre and incomplete, it is important as well as interesting in that it affords an insight into the internal affairs of trans-frontier regions.

The Political Collection also includes some files relating primarily to the Amir of Kabul who also, as already stated, figures in almost all the files on foreign affairs. They contain Persian originals as well as

English translations of letters sent to and received from the Amir in sealed *kharitas* or leather bags. They reveal the relations of the Amir with the English and other powers such as Russia, Persia and Bokhara, Swat, Bajaur and Chitral, and independent tribes like Afridis, Shinwaris and Mohmands. They also refer to the despatch of arms and ammunition, amount of subsidy and valuable presents to the Amir to keep him on good terms. Mention may also be made here of the notes and narratives of travellers, informers and officers placed on special duty about the lands surveyed, the routes discovered and the expeditions undertaken against hostile tribes or *lashkars* of Crescentaders. Some of them are very informative and illuminating.

Besides being an important source of political history, these notes and narratives describe the physical features of the country and its population, its flora and fauna, its trade and commerce, its exports and imports, its river systems and means of irrigation, its mineral wealth and revenue resources. The narrative of the travels of Khwajah Ahmad Shah in Central Asia, Shahzada Sultan Muhammad's account of the country from Kokand to Peshawar and an account of Jalalabad and its nine districts may be cited as instances in point. There is a very interesting but incomplete *Note* covering 28 (19 to 46) printed foolscap sheets, dated 4-8-88. It was drawn up by one W.G.G. on communal riots occasioned by the slaughter of kine and *jhatka*. As it is, it traces the course of disturbances connected with the question of cattle slaughter from July, 1884 to June, 1888. As the earlier 18 pages are missing, the period covered by them cannot be indicated with accuracy. The evidence on which the *Note* is based is drawn from the contemporary vernacular newspapers and pamphlets. It describes Hindu-Muslim relations, strained by cow-killing, and refers to the foundation of *goraksha* or cow-protecting societies, the organisation of lectures denouncing the practice, the creation of funds for the purchase of cows to prevent their falling into the hands of butchers, and the adoption of other measures by the Hindus to put an end to the practice.

The rest of the political correspondence covers a wide range of subjects such as proclamations, treaties, agreements, boundary disputes, arbitration proceedings, confidential demi-official letters and telegrams.

The files of the Military Department proper are not many. The subjects dealt with are the construction of forts and pickets, planning of cantonments and roads, recruitment of soldiers and levies, etc. They describe in detail the movements of armies, encounters with hostile *lashkars,* raids and wars. The most important files are on Khyber Field Force, Jalalabad Field Force, Kabul Field Force, Tirah Field Force and Kurram Field Force. There are also some spare copies of printed

Tirah and Samana series relating to 1897-98. They were sent to Mr. Donald for his use. The series is incomplete. There are also papers relating to the Mutiny of 1857 and the arrangements made to handle the difficult situation created by the crisis on the North-West Frontier and aggravated by the outbreak of mutiny in the 51st Native Infantry at Nowshera and the 55th Native Infantry at Mardan. The Mutiny Report drawn up 'by the Commissioner' of Peshawar, based on the reports of the Deputy Commissioners, is particularly informative. It reveals the attitude of the people towards the British during the crisis and deals with the despatch of forces for the relief of Delhi and other places where the situation had become critical, the maintenance of harmonious relations with the Amir of Kabul and independent tribes, the garrisoning of forts and guarding of routes and ferries and taking other necessary precautions. A passing reference may also be made here to the Intelligence Branch of the Military Department which played a prominent part in finding and furnishing secret information to the authorities, civil as well as military.

Next in point of importance was the FINANCE DEPARTMENT under the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab. To this department were assigned such subjects of vital importance as control of currency, income and expenditure, budget estimates, pay, pension and gratuity, conditions of service and other rules and regulations. There are a large number of Circulars and Standing Orders on various subjects. Reading through them and through the correspondence between him and the Commissioner of Peshawar one comes to the conclusion that he exercised great influence and authority even in purely administrative matters.

We may now pass on to the DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, which, too, has a very large collection of papers, statements, returns and reports relating to the settlement of Peshawar, Hazara, Kohat and Derajat, the assessment and collection of land revenue, the cancellation or confirmation of old jagirs and the grant of fresh ones, the settlement of revenue disputes regarding holdings and boundary lines, the promotion of agriculture, trade and industry and the amelioration of the economic condition of the peasant. The department also dealt with Census, Forest and Famine, and the returns and reports on these subjects are veritable mines of information both as regards facts and figures. The subject of Local Self-Government was also under the Revenue Department. The files on this subject are very few and relate to the construction of roads and bridges, promotion of education, improvement of sanitation and other municipal matters. The memorandum drawn up by Sir H. B. Edwardes, Commissioner of Peshawar, on the elimination of all un-Christian principles from the Government of British India will be found

full of interest and information by those interested in Christian missionary work and social reforms. In it Sir Herbert enumerates the blessings of the British Raj, finds fault with the system of administration which made no provision for imparting religious (Christian) education in Indian schools and introduction of social reforms on Christian lines, and recommends (1) the prescription of the Holy Bible as a text-book in Indian schools, (2) the resumption of *jagirs* with which religious and educational institutions were endowed by previous rulers and others, (3) the removal of caste restrictions, (4) the inclusion of Christmas and Easter in the list of holidays officially observed by the Government of India, (5) the substitution of English law for Muslim law, (6) the restriction of Hindu and Muslim processions to their respective quarters of native cities, (7) the eradication of prostitution and removal of brothels, (8) the provision of more barrack accommodation for married European private soldiers, (9) the withdrawal of encouragement extended by the Government to the cultivation of opium, and (10) the reform of excise laws relating to the consumption of intoxicating liquors.

In addition to the questions connected with the administration of law and justice, the Judicial Department (under the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab) dealt with and decided cases against political offenders, e.g. those who participated in the Mutiny of 1857. The evidence collected in the course of proceedings of both civil and criminal cases is sometimes very interesting and informative. The returns and reports of the Judicial Officers reveal the extent of crime and litigation and the steps taken to reduce it.

The files of the Police Department relate among other subjects, to the detection of crime, enforcement of law, recruitment of police force, construction of *thanas* or police stations, and maintenance of peace and order. There are also some confidential diaries submitted by the District Superintendents of Police to the Commissioner of Peshawar Division. The Detective Scheme for all India, drawn up by Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Ewart, Deputy Inspector General of Police (Umbala Division) for the establishment of an efficient detective force at an estimated cost of six lacs rupees stands out among the subjects dealt with in the Police papers. The scheme contained a searching analysis of the native detective talent and pointed out the need for a detective force in India and the advantages expected to accrue from it. It was warmly welcomed in official as well as non-official quarters. It has ten fairly long appendices, the last being devoted to opinions and press-comments on the scheme.

Mention may also be made here of the letters in Gurmukhi of Guru Ram Singh, the leader of the Kuka sect, intercepted in 1878 and 1879 by Mr. J. P. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana.

In the letters Ram Singh claimed to be the 12th Guru and referred frequently to the *Sakhis* predicting the disturbances of 1878, the rise of the Kuka Sect, the incarnation of the 12th Guru and the expulsion of the *Mahan Malech* (accursed evil-doer, meaning Englishman).[1] The interception of these letters was soon followed by the discovery of a voluminous correspondence and series of papers connected with the Kuka cult. The *Bara-Mah,* a lyrical poem widely in vogue among the Kukas, predicted the advance of the Russians, the expulsion of the English, the temporary rise of the Pathans and the re-establishment of the Khalsa Raj. The widespread propaganda launched by the Kukas against the British Raj, extending as far as Central Asia and Russia, aggravated what has been generally described as the 'Russian Menace' and the arrival of Gurcharan Singh Kuka from Central Asia in 1880 and the investigation carried out in that connection confirmed the conviction and awoke the authorities to the danger that was brewing up in the Punjab. The sect was regarded as seditious and a source of political danger, and accordingly dealt with. A printed copy of the letters, *Sakhis* and *Bara-Mah* was sent by the Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab (Special Branch), to the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division for confidential record in the office of the District Superintendent, Hazara, where a number of Kukas resided.

Closely connected with the Judicial and Police Departments was the Jail Department. The papers of this Department give an insight into the number of prisoners, the state of their health, the work assigned to them and the training imparted to them in arts and crafts during their terms of imprisonment.

The Medical Department was in charge of hospitals and dispensaries and entrusted with the suppression of diseases and epidemics. The files of this department are few. Besides ordinary official papers, they contain returns and reports, circulars and statements which throw light on the sanitary condition of the country and the steps taken to improve the health of the people. They also contain papers relating to the Medical College, Lahore.

The records of the Education Department throw light on the state of education in the Punjab in general and in the Peshawar Division in particular, the number of indigenous schools or *maktabs* and *madrasahs,* the domestic system of education, the establishment of new schools on western lines and the opposition of the orthodox who had serious doubts about the intentions of the British. There are also papers relating to the Punjab University, Public Library and Science. The duty of in-

[1] The expression is in fact a corruption of the Sanskrit *Mahámleccha* meaning 'unbelievers par excellence'.—*Editors.*

troducing the Holy Bible as a text-book in Indian Government schools having been reconsidered and affirmed, Sir H. B. Edwardes took up the question as to what should be the authorised version of the Christian Scriptures which should be prescribed for teaching. In this connection Sir Herbert's letter, No. 86, dated the 26th July, 1858, issued under the sub-head 'Education', subordinate to the major head 'Revenue', to the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, recommending the preparation and publication of the authorised version of the Holy Book by the Government may be read with profit by any one interested in the subject. This document shows that in 1858 the subject of Education was under the Revenue Department.

The Public Works Department was entrusted with the construction and repair of roads and bridges, Government buildings and barracks, both civil and military, and dak bungalows. It also planned land surveys and routes; prepared maps and plans; planted public parks and gardens, and made arrangements for irrigation and water supply.

The GENERAL and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT dealt with the subjects not assigned to any particular department, e.g. Archæology, Geology, Mineralogy, Salt Mines, etc. The annual reports on the administration of the Punjab, giving a concise account of the work done by all departments of the Government, and the District Gazetteers (1883) were compiled and printed under the auspices of the General Department. The miscellaneous papers include a printed copy of an official report on the last journeys and tragic fate of the renowned German explorer, Adolphe Schlagintweit, in charge of the Magnetic Survey of India since 1857, who was murdered in August 1857 in Kashgar (Central Asia) while engaged on a scientific mission. According to some reports he lost his life for espousing the cause of some Bhot Rajputs who were to be executed or enslaved, and according to others he was executed on account of being a foreigner. The reports were published in Berlin in 1859, from the verbal statement of Abdullah, a Kashmiri follower of Schlagintweit, and the written report of Muhammad Amin, who acted as a courier to him—both of which (statement and report) were supplied to the publishers by Sir H. B. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Peshawar.[2]

[2] Full details of the circumstances under which Adolphe Schlagintweit met his death will be found in the *Results of a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia by Herman, Adolphe and Robert de Schlagintweit*, Vol. I. (Leipzig, 1861) pp. 43—65 and pp. 526—546. It appears from a letter of Lord William Hay, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab (dt. 14 September, 1861) that Adolphe Schlagintweit was assassinated under the orders of Khoja Vali Khan, a robber chieftain of Kokand. His manuscript journal (dated 14 June—11 August, 1857) was, however, recovered through the exertions of a Persian named Mirza Abdul Vadad (p. 544). The original papers relating to the episode are available among the the proceedings of the late Foreign Department of the Government of India, dt. 18 February, Nos. 28—29, 1871,—*Editors.*

It appears that he was prompted by "a desire to find a road to Samarkand which need not pass through Ladakh".

A short reference may also be made to the DISTRICT FILES, pertaining to Peshawar, Hazara, Kohat and Derajat, which contain papers on various subjects. Among them are gazettes, newspapers, and copies of local news supplied by the scouts specially employed for the purpose; documents dealing with the rise of the Wahabis or 'Hindustani fanatics' in Peshawar, the murder of their leader, Said Ahmad, their connection with the Akhond of Swat and their political activities resulting in their expulsion from their strongholds of Satana and Mulkha; notes and news about Kabul, Kandahar, Seistan, Persia, Russia, etc.; proceedings relating to the dispute between the Amir of Kabul and the Shah of Persia over Seistan; and notes on British Missions to Kabul and other Asiatic countries. The official correspondence and other papers on the affairs connected with the Khyber Pass will be found in the KHYBER FILES and those connected with Peshawar, Hazara and Kohat borders will be found in the files bearing their own respective labels.

Finally, there are two bound volumes, one containing 375 pages and the other 152. The bigger volume contains notes—historical as well as descriptive—copies of demi-official letters and memoranda and cuttings from contemporary newspapers. The subjects dealt with—passes and routes, military expeditions and encounters, treaties and terms of agreements, tribal, Afghan and Russian affairs, etc.—are arranged alphabetically and can be consulted very conveniently with the aid of the index attached at the beginning. The smaller volume contains copies of demi-official letters from Major M. Protheroe, Political Officer, Jalalabad, to other officers and deals with political and military matters.

There are also some papers on central subjects such as Railways, Income-tax, Posts and Telegraphs, Ecclesiastical, etc. These will be found under the head 'Central'.

Attached to some of the documents belonging to the Foreign and Military Departments are important maps and plans, describing particularly the physical features of the lands surveyed and the routes used for military operations, strategic points, etc. The number of such maps and plans is fairly large. They include those of the Punjab, Peshawar Division (modern North-West Frontier Province), Afghanistan, Seistan, Dardistan, Kokand, Persia, Russia and Bokhara. The Notes on the Maps of Central Asia and Turkistan, significantly called *'terra incognita'*, compiled and published in the Office of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India under the superintendence of Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., in 1873, based on Russian and other available sources, will be found extremely interesting and illuminating.

This is but a brief outline of the important subjects dealt with in the records reviewed above. Many details have been omitted for want of space. It may, however, be observed that the series are in many cases incomplete and there are material gaps in the correspondence on various topics. The series can be supplemented very substantially by obtaining copies from the Punjab Historical Records Office, the N-W.F.P. Government Civil Secretariat and the District Record Rooms in the province; the gaps can likewise be filled by resorting to the same sources. Originally meant for destruction, as already stated, the records found a suitable asylum in the Imperial Record Department (now the National Archives of India). They were then entirely disorganised and disintegrated. A large number of documents were badly damaged and required immediate repairs. A good deal of useful work was done by the National Archives staff under the instructions of the Director of Archives; the present custodian has done his best during the past six months; but a great deal more must be done before they can be thrown open to bonafide research scholars.

As regards the historical importance of these records, I cannot better bring it out than by quoting an appropriate passage regarding the value of records in general from a Bulletin of National Archives of Washington: "Among these records the clerk can drag his painful way through mountains of statistics, the historian can delve for Truth and he who has the seeing eye can find romance and high adventure. Ready to be held to the gaze of posterity for all time to come and to play their part in a ceaseless drama, these records fulfills the purpose expressed by a great soul 'History teaches us to hope'."

A REVIEW OF THE LAMINATION PROCESS

S. Chakravorti

Archival Chemist, National Archives of India

THE PROCESS of lamination has probably been subjected to more criticism than any other method of rehabilitating documents. The latest in the field is Mr. D. L. Evans's review entitled "The Lamination Process—A British View" reprinted with amendments by the author in the American Archivist, Vol. IX, No. 4, Oct., 1947. An analysis of such criticism from a scientific standpoint is welcome by the exponents and the opponents of the process as both are equally interested in the preservation of archives. I have personally worked the lamination process as an intern in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. and discussed the relevant technical points with Mr. A. E. Kimberly under whose leadership the lamination process was developed in the National Bureau of Standards more than a decade ago and which now is being regularly worked in the National Archives under his supervision. I also visited other institutions in the U.S.A. using the lamination process in order to ascertain their views and experience in this respect. Amongst others I had the opportunity of discussing this new process and its implications with Mr. William J. Barrow, the inventor of the Barrow Machine for lamination; Mr. B. W. Scribner, Chief of the Paper Section, National Bureau of Standards and Mr. D. L. Evans of the Public Record Office, London. I, therefore, believe that my analysis of the criticism of the lamination process will be of interest to many librarians and archivists.

Mr. Evans practically sums up all the points which have at one time or other been raised against the lamination process. All such arguments boil down to the following four objections:—

I. The process and the material used are radically new.

II. The permanence of the qualities of cellulose acetate foil has not been tested by time.

III. Lamination is an irreversible process and a laminated document cannot be *delaminated* without causing injury to the original.

IV. Lamination does not remove the cause of deterioration which may be inherent in the paper or ink.

I

That lamination is a radically new process is true. But this does not in itself constitute a defect if the process is satisfactory in other respects and is an improvement on the existing methods. We should be very careful in accepting a radically new process and not be led away

by its glamour, especially in the treatment of unique materials. But to fail to see the good points of a process on the plea of its being radically new would be to suspend all progress in future. The now classic process of silking must have once been a radically new process and had probably to pass through the same phase as lamination has been doing now. No serious notice need be taken of this objection.

II

The permanence of the qualities of the new material, cellulose acetate, has been questioned by many critics. It would certainly have been unwise to fall for the process without first ascertaining the permanence of the material used. It is not feasible to wait for a couple of centuries to find out the effect of time on laminated paper and meanwhile consign the fast decaying records to their fate. The only alternative is to submit the method to the accelerated ageing test which up till now is known to be the most scientific method of anticipating the effect of time or of natural ageing on a material. The confidence placed on the high degree of permanence of cellulose acetate foil is based not on complacency or conjecture but on experimental observations enumerated in the National Bureau of Standards publications: *Protection of Documents with Cellulose Acetate Sheeting* (By B. W. Scribner, 1941), *Care of Film-slides and Motion Picture Films in Libraries* (By C. G. Weber and J. R. Hill, 1936) and *Summary Report of Research at the National Bureau of Standards on the Stability and Preservation of Records on Photographic Film* (By B. W. Scribner, 1939). Mr. Evans candidly questions if the resistance to heat can be taken as a measure of the stability of the material over a century or two centuries. To put it in more general terms, can accelerated ageing be taken as a substitute for natural ageing or is there any correlation between the two? The answer to this question is best given by Royal H. Rush in the National Bureau of Standards publication *Accelerated Ageing Test for Paper* (R.P. No 352, 1932) in which he says: "The accelerated ageing test, which consists in exposing the papers to a temperature of 100°C for 72 hours, and then determining the effects produced on the chemical and physical properties, appears to arrange the paper in about the same order of stability that would be expected on natural ageing. A comparison of the results of the above mentioned ageing treatment with results obtained by using more nearly normal conditions (60°C for 860 hours and sunlight exposures) shows that they all classified the papers in the same order of stability. These two findings are evidence that the more drastic treatment, which is desirable in respect to convenience and rapidity, gives results in

line with more normal ageing effects." A paper which is known to be of poor quality from its fibre composition has never been found to respond to the accelerated ageing test in the same way as a record quality paper. If a paper is laminated with a nitrate base plastic or adhesive and subjected to the accelerated ageing test, the sharp decrease in tensile strength and folding endurance, increase in copper number and decrease in alpha cellulose content leaves no doubt about its lack of permanence as is also known from theoretical considerations and practical experience. It should be pointed out that the accelerated ageing test does not merely determine the resistance of a paper to heat but also compares the chemical changes brought about by such treatment. The findings of the accelerated ageing test cannot therefore be brushed off lightly as being of no value.

In any case, if we are satisfied that the material has a high stability, does not affect the original paper adversely and can be easily removed, I do not see any objection to accepting the process. It should be remembered that the lamination process has been subjected to more laboratory tests than any other repairing process or material in the past and that in accepting the once new process of silking without any exact test whatsoever more risk was, perhaps, taken than in the present case.

III

I agree with Mr. Evans that in repairing documents nothing should be done which cannot be undone in case of a mistake or unsatisfactory work or for further repairing. Many archivists and librarians are under the misapprehension that once a document is laminated, the cellulose acetate sheeting cannot be removed or even if such *delamination* can be done, the original document is injured. This is far from the truth. The cellulose acetate sheeting in a laminated document can not only be removed by immersing it in acetone but it can be done much more quickly and uniformly than we possibly can in the case of a document repaired with silk or tissue paper and flour paste. While cellulose acetate in acetone dissolves as a true solution, the flour paste remains in water as a colloidal suspension and the starchy adhesive has to be removed from the surface of a document by scraping—a source of injury not present in *delamination*. The removal of the starchy paste is by no means complete as can be easily demonstrated by placing such a document under ultra violet light. The removal of silk or tissue paper from a MS written in washable (water-soluble) ink presents serious and sometimes insurmountable difficulties as these cannot be soaked in water. If such documents are laminated the cellulose acetate sheeting can be removed without any difficulty.

Mr. Evans raises a very sound point when he asks: "Would the document, fragile before the melting foil was forced into its tissues and then dissolved out, would the document be then in a state to bear witness to anything but its rigorous treatment?" To put it briefly, would the original document be injured for having gone through the process of lamination and would the condition of the *delaminated* document be the same as, better or worse than the original? Mr. Barrow of the Virginia State Library and I conducted a few experiments in his laboratory to determine if lamination with cellulose acetate foil injured the original paper and, if so, to what extent?

All papers tested were of the 18th century. Samples were first laminated in a Barrow Machine at different temperatures and at the usual time cycle of 35 seconds and then the cellulose acetate sheeting was removed by soaking the laminated document in acetone for 30 minutes. This appeared to remove all of the foil but to be sure, this operation was repeated twice with fresh acetone. When perfectly dry and conditioned, the folding endurance of the *delaminated* samples and of the untreated paper (as control) was measured. It was found that *delaminated* samples not only retained their original folding endurance but often increased it as shown in Tables I and II. The increase is probably due to two causes:

(1) the minute quantity of residual (by capillary action) cellulose acetate acts as a sizing;

(2) the surface fibres in old paper sticking out of the bed of the tissue and not contributing to the strength of the paper are embedded on lamination and contribute towards the strength of the paper.

It has been reported that on microscopic examination no difference in the texture of the *delaminated* and original paper was noticed.

These four sets of experiments with papers laminated at different temperatures show that the retention of folding endurance of *delaminated* papers ranges between 99.9% and 147.3%. The experiment with samples K and L seems to indicate that low temperature lamination with a higher pressure and pressure duration increases the folding endurance of the original paper quite considerably. But further investigation on this point is necessary. In any case, these experimental data conclusively prove that lamination leaves the original fabric of the paper unaffected if not somewhat improved and that lamination does not involve a process in which what is done cannot be undone.

The experimental data is given below:—

TABLE I

Sample No.	Folding Endurance.		Sample No.	Folding Endurance.		REMARKS
	Control.	Delaminated.		Control.	Delaminated.	
H1	24	36	J1	288	453	Paper H — made in 1790, now in weak condition. Laminated at 300°F at a time cycle of 35 seconds.
H2	45	59	J2	143	221	
H3	46	130	J3	182	153	Paper J — made in 1722, now in excellent condition. Laminated at 300°F at a time cycle of 35 seconds.
H4	48	74	J4	477	97	
H5	66	66	J5	113	268	
H6	50	21	J6	396	525	
H7	78	54	J7	300	555	
H8	47	59	J8	165	408	
			J9	128	368	
			J10	93	174	
Average	50.5	62.4		228.5	322.2	
Retention of folding endurance		123.5%			141%	

TABLE II

Sample No.	Condition of Paper.	Temperature	Retention of Folding Endurance Cross direction.	Long direction.	Average.	REMARKS
A	moderately strong	400°F	80 %	112%	96 %	
B	very weak	400°F	77 %	145%	111%	
					103·5%	Average for the 2 papers.
C	moderately strong	350°F	84%	100%	92%	
D	weak	350°F	91%	99%	95%	
E	very weak	350°F	104%	105%	104·5%	
F	very weak	350°F	92%	98%	95%	
G	good	350°F	130%	96%	113%	
					99·9%	Average for the 6 papers.
H	weak	300°F	—	—	123%	
J	excellent	300°F	—	—	141%	
					132%	Average for the 2 papers.
K	moderately strong	285°F	145%	215%	180%	Temperature of 285°F with cycle of 3 minutes and very heavy pressure.
L	very weak	285°F	106%	123%	114·5%	
					147·3%	Average for the 2 papers.

IV

The last and more recent argument against lamination is that it does not remove the cause of deterioration which may be inherent in the paper and ink but seals the document between shining walls of cellulose acetate. The cosmetic effect produced by lamination has probably harmed its own cause. It is now possible to impart to a laminated document a *matte* finish which seems to be more in keeping with the scholastic taste.

In recent years the importance of acidity on paper preservation has been realised by chemists and it is a fact that many papers in an advanced stage of deterioration have been found to be strongly acid in reaction. In a few cases *p*H values as low as 3·1 have been recorded—the lower *p*H value indicating greater acidity. Such highly acid papers should be treated suitably before lamination or repairing by any other method, if possible. But a very large proportion of the paper we handle for repairing is only very slightly acid and would not affect the cellulose acetate sheeting used for lamination. In such cases it may not be worth while to go through the rather elaborate process of washing advocated by Mr. Barrow. It should be pointed out that the so called inherent cause of deterioration is to a large extent affected by storage conditions and is not taken care of in any of the other methods of repairing. If a slightly acid paper is sealed hermetically by lamination between two almost impermeable membrane, the external destructive agencies such as atmospheric gases and moisture will have little chance of helping the acidity to increase further. Presumably the acidity of such slightly acid papers when laminated will either remain unchanged or its rate of increase will be greatly inhibited. Lamination therefore does give a type of protection to documents as is not given by any other methods. Whether all documents irrespective of slight or high acidity should have an alkaline bath prior to lamination is a point which needs further investigation with all types of paper and in all *p*H ranges. Mr. Barrow in his article *Restoration methods* in the AMERICAN ARCHIVIST, July, 1943, says "Upon subjection to accelerated ageing tests by baking for 72 hours at 100°C,' it was found that silked papers had lost 52% of their folding endurance, those laminated but not treated for acid had lost 31%, while those laminated with the acid neutralised had lost 5%." His data shows that the alkaline treatment prior to lamination is likely to increase the life of a document further but even ordinary lamination without any pre-lamination neutralising treatment of documents still remains a sound method, a method much better than silking.

All archivists specially those who have to cope with tropical conditions would be keenly interested in this new process of lamination. While

silked documents in a temperate climate remain in a good condition indefinitely, in a tropical climate silked documents turn opaque, brown, and brittle in course of twenty or twenty-five years and need *resilking*. We, therefore, badly wanted an inexpensive material of high transparency and permanence which could be applied easily to documents and removed if and when necessary. In this discussion I have drawn attention to the misapprehension of certain archivists arising mostly out of the fact that they either do not have full information about the process or have been misinformed. It should be emphasised, since there is a tendency to confuse the two because of outward similarity, that cellulose acetate is entirely different from cellophane and other nitrate base plastics in chemical composition and permanence qualities. Earlier attempts in many European countries to coat old documents with nitrate base plastics either by immersion in or spraying with such solutions ended in complete failure and almost irreparable damage to the documents. This sad experience of the past has contributed not a little to the present cautious attitude. But the lamination process is a new treatment of tested, if not proved, stability and is neither irreversible nor irrevocable; that insects do not have a taste for laminated documents is an additional advantage.

There is, on the other hand, a tendency to think that lamination is the final answer to all the ills of an old document, that brittle documents once laminated do not need any further attention and can stand any amount of physical wear and tear and adverse storage conditions. Laminated documents need as much care as papers of record quality and like them should for maximum life be stored in an air-conditioned space at about 75°F temperature and 50% relative humidity. Under normal conditions cellulose acetate loses traces of solvents, and possibly some plasticizers, during the first six months of its life after which there is no further measurable permanent shrinkage apart from what is caused by humidity changes. The cellulose acetate film is hygroscopic like paper and is brittle under low humidity conditions, being quite brittle at 15% relative humidity. Since 15% is within the usual range of humidity during the winter in many repositories, air-conditioning or the use of humidifiers seems to be essential for the storage of laminated documents in dry zones.

We are living in an age when records on cheap paper are being produced at a tremendous rate with the help of mechanical duplicating processes. These papers will not last as long as the old papers which used to be of excellent quality, and the rate at which such modern papers decay, once it starts, would not allow us to consign them patiently to their fate as we have been used to. To combat the vast accummulation of records on inferior paper that is piling on us and to take care of the

repairing work long overdue, we must have some mechanical means of rehabilitating the documents inexpensively and speedily without any highly skilled labour. The lamination process is the first effective answer to this demand. There is obviously further scope for improvement in the material and technique used. Already the lamination process has been applied successfully to documents with seals and embossed letter heads and to the splitting of newspapers for transfer of the print to a stabler paper base. A continuous rotary laminator either heated by electricity or by a high frequency generator will perhaps be the next step in its improvement. As Mr. Evans points out we can also reasonably expect a protective plastic sheeting of high transparency and stability that would laminate documents at a much lower temperature and yet have no tendency to *blocking* at normal room temperatures or to embrittlement under low humidity conditions.

COMMON ERRORS

S. N. Sen

MANUSCRIPTS and printed books are not hard to preserve. Given normal conditions and proper care they will ordinarily long survive their owners. Some manuscripts are known to have lasted for milleniums but a casual mistake may often cause irreparable harm and it is important to know what to avoid. A list of common errors is therefore not without its use as many well-intentioned persons persist in the old ways under the wrong impression that they are the right ways as well.

In the monsoon months when the atmosphere is overladen with excessive humidity, paper like other things suffers from damp. The covers of bound books and manuscripts are often encrusted with a white powdery material and brown stains appear near the margins of the pages. The white powder may be easily removed but the brown stain known technically as 'foxing' remains. It is caused by a minute fungoid growth almost imperceptible to the naked eye.

In the tropics there is an unfailing faith in the healing properties of the sun but people are apt to forget that there is no common remedy for all our troubles. Heat being the antithesis of cold is also expected to serve as an antidote when the malady is caused by damp, and books and papers are confidently exposed to the sun in the months of July and August. Wet books are sometimes placed near a fire when the sun is not strong enough to dry them. The result is always disastrous. The scorching sun bakes the pages and renders them brittle. Often the pages are discoloured. One need not go to a scientist or a laboratory for a convincing proof of the deleterious action of the sun on paper of all kinds. If a foolscap or a newspaper sheet is torn into two and one piece is kept in the shade and the other exposed to the sun, the difference in the colour and the tensile strength of the two pieces will be apparent even to the most careless observer after a few days. This point needs special emphasis as the practice of sunning books and old papers is very common in India. The superstition is by no means confined to the uninformed. Sometime back I received from the editor of a popular journal an article from the pen of a trained Librarian, who happened to be a fellow of the Library Association of England, for scrutiny and remarks. The learned gentleman not only deprecated chemical treatment of papers suffering from damp and insects but strongly advocated sunning as an effective cure for all evils from which papers may suffer. It may be suggested that if the sun in the process of drying reduces the tensile strength of the paper it also kills the fungus causing the brown stain that disfigures many old

tomes and there is a balance of advantage which should not be ignored. Nothing of the kind. The propagation of the fungi is only temporarily suspended but in most cases the spores survive to cause a fresh growth when favourable conditions return with the rains and the brown stain visibly spreads over a wider area. Wet books should not therefore be exposed to the sun or placed near a fire. They should be dried slowly in the shade. As for the insect pests they may safely crawl away when they find the sun too strong.

In recent years D.D.T. has come into wide use as an insecticide. However serviceable to agriculturists and public health authorities, its value to a Librarian and Archivist has yet to be tested. In the dry powder form it is of doubtful effect. Sprayed in a liquid state, it kills the insect but also damages the paper. Besides, while the liquid evaporates, the D.D.T. sticks to the paper for quite sometime. It is likely to break down giving rise to minute quantities of chlorine or its acids which have been proved to be bad for paper. It is better to be on the safe side. Against the fungus caused by humidity a simple and inexpensive method of thymol fumigation will ordinarily suffice. For insects paradichlorobenzene is sufficiently lethal and when the library is small and the room and the shelves are scrupulously clean, ordinary deterrents like naphthalene will keep the common pests away.

Coming to deterrents, I cannot help referring to another common practice which is quite ineffective though it may not be positively harmful. Snakes' slough is credited by many not only with deterrent effects but also with preservative properties. This was so confidently asserted by a gentleman with long experience that I dared not dismiss his statement as an unwarranted superstition. After all many of our medicines are empirical in their origin and in his library every manuscript and rare book has tucked between its pages a piece of snake's slough. Why it should keep away insect pests from their favourite food was absolutely beyond me. A cast-off skin is after all a dead matter and I have often noticed ants triumphantly carrying off manageable fragments of the dreaded thing to their nests. As is well known, all snakes are not poisonous and the skin, dead or living, has no venom in it. To suppose that the insect pests associated the slough with its former owner and kept away from it was crediting crawling things with an extraordinary degree of intelligence. However, there was no harm in putting it to scientific test and two pieces of slough were borrowed from the Library in question. They were placed in two jars and confined in one of them were a few silver fish while in the other was placed a colony of cultivated fungi commonly known as molds. The molds affected the slough before long and thrived and the silver fish went on feasting on

the snake's slough for the observed period of two months without showing any signs of discomfiture. Obviously the slough offered no protection against either insect or fungus; on the other hand it may attract ants and other disagreeable insects.

Repairing with wrong materials causes more harm than no repair at all. All transparent stuffs will not add to the strength of the paper repaired. Tracing papers have in the past sometimes been used for repairing old manuscripts and rare books. The practice should be avoided at all costs as the tracing paper becomes completely opaque in course of time and the writing and print, which it is our object to preserve, become illegible.

If the old way is not always the right way it is not necessarily always wrong either. Nim (*Melia Azadirachta*) leaves serve as an effective deterrent against insect pests but for a big library the necessary supply may not be easily available. The need of a fresh supply at certain intervals is another disadvantage. Though Nim leaves constitute a good insecticide they have a tendency to stain papers and in the dry state they certainly are not conducive to cleanliness in the stack area. Similarly powdered cloves and *bach* (*Acorus Calamus*) roots may also be profitably used but they are more expensive than naphthalene and the quantity needed by a big archives office may, in practice, prove prohibitive. To provide against the deleterious effects of extreme variation of temperature and relative humidity is usually beyond the means of a small owner but he need not lose heart as a little care may often go far to prolong the life of a book or a manuscript. A good indigenous practice that should be commended to the small owner is the use of red and yellow *kharwas* (heavy cloth) for keeping his manuscripts in.

QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS[1]

GEORGE J. LACY

Examiner of Questioned Documents, Houston, Texas

GENUINE OR FRAUDULENT

ATTORNEYS may have asked this question many times regarding documents given them by clients, or introduced during the trial of a case. It may not have been merely the question of whether the signature was a forgery. It may have been the date it bore, or a suspected added word, or line, or paragraph, or one or more of a dozen different things that raised a question concerning the instrument.

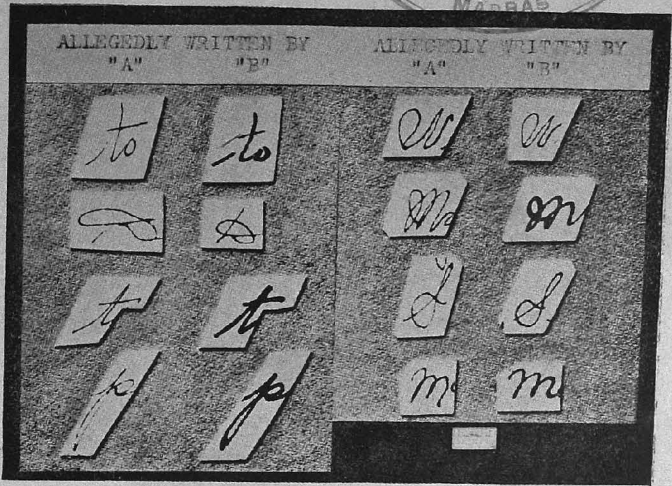
Practically all business is carried on by the use of one or more written instruments. Due to this fact, cunning minds have many opportunities to practice their trickery, and the alert attorney has this in mind when examining such documents. A fraudulent document may appear to the average untrained eye to be genuine and without fault, but to the trained eye of the qualified document examiner there may appear one or more defects that unmistakably brand the document as deceptive and fraudulent. A genuine signature does not necessarily make a genuine document. Many fraudulent instruments bearing authentic signatures have been proven forgeries because of alterations in the text.

The client relies upon his attorney for protection against fraud. Thus it becomes the attorney's duty to do everything possible to afford this protection. It may require additional legal assistance, or the services of a surveyor, a doctor, a questioned document examiner, or an expert in some other field or profession. Not even the most competent attorney can be expected to have expert knowledge on *every* subject.

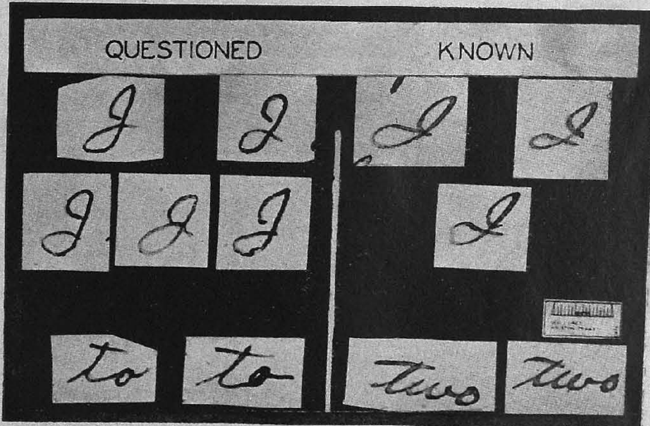
There is an erroneous impression in some quarters that the only time a questioned document examiner can be of value is when the genuineness of the signature or other writings is questioned. There have been cases where wills and promissory notes bearing genuine signatures were proven by the expert examiner to have been originally either a power of attorney, letter of recommendation, contract, option, or some other document bearing a genuine signature. It is well to remember that not all fraudulent documents bear forged signautres. The signature may be genuine, without doubt, and the document still be fraudulent.

[1] This article, addressed to attorneys, but also of interest to archivists, originally appeared in the form of two pamphlets copyrighted by the author in 1941 and 1943, respectively, and was subsequently reprinted in the *American Archivist* (October, 1946). The *Indian Archives* acknowledges with grateful thanks the generous permission of the *American Archivist* to reprint it here.

CONN... LIBRARY 28 FEB 1949 MADRAS

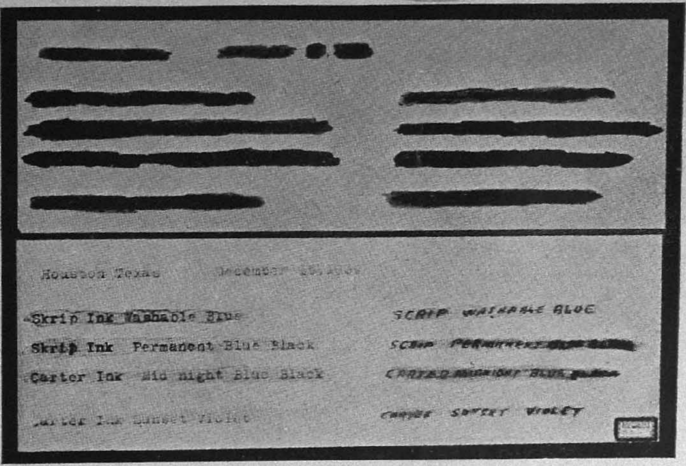


The writing under columns "A" were fraudulently alleged to have been written by a different person than those under columns "B". The juxtaposition photographs enabled the jury to more adequately compare the writings.

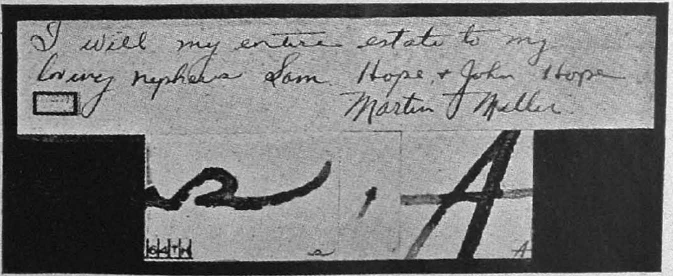


The writings under the headings, 'Questioned', are from fraudulent will. Those under the heading, 'Known', are from the known genuine writing of the deceased. The line quality under "Questioned" shows a slow, drawn writing, whereas those under "Known" are in a smooth, flowing hand.

28 FEB 1949
MADRAS

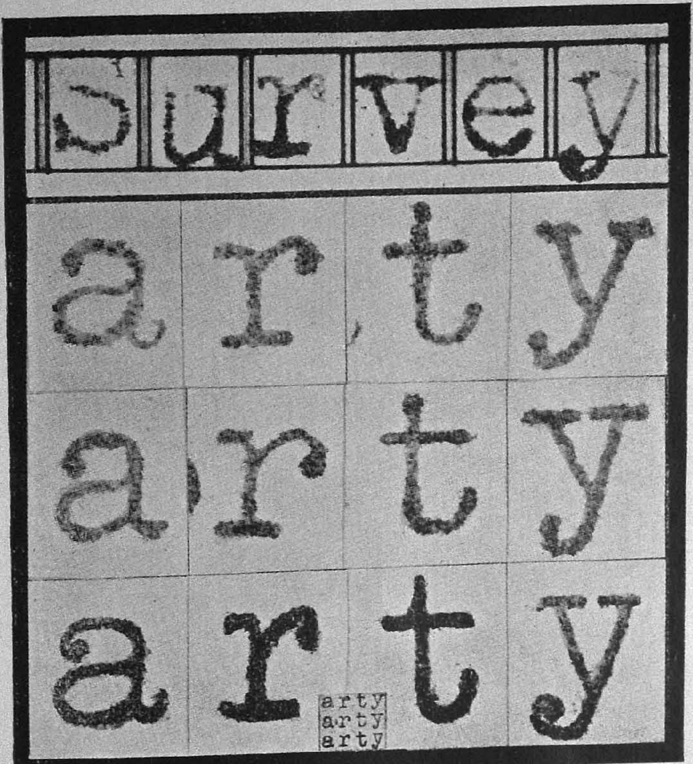


Demonstrating one of the uses of Infra Red photography. Top-picture is ordinary photograph of ink-blotches over type-writing and ink writing, using different kinds of ink. At bottom is Infra Red Ray photograph of the same picture showing writing photographed through the ink blotches.

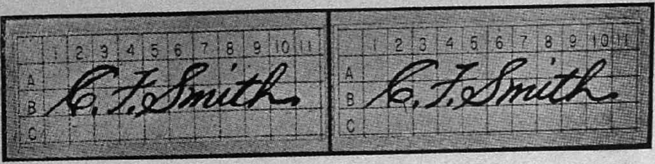


Example of altered will. This originally read, " loving nephew Sam Hope. The " & " and the words " John Hope " were added after the signature. Photographic enlargement shows addition of an " s " to the word " nephew ", a period made into a comma, and ink flew at cross stroke of the bottom of the " J " in John and the top of the " M " in Miller, indicating that the " J " was written after the " M ".

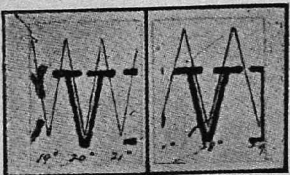
CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
23 FEB 1949
MADRAS



The word "Survey", photographed under ruled glass, shows malalignment. This malalignment was not noticeable to the naked eye. The letters "a-r-t-y" in the smaller type at bottom appear to have been written on the same type-writer. Enlargement, however, revealed the difference in letter formations, easily discernible to the naked eye, and proved that they had been written on three different makes of machines.

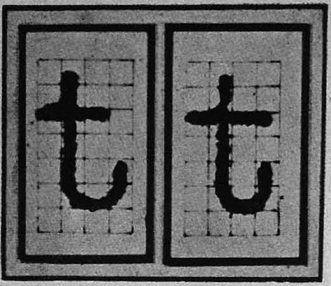


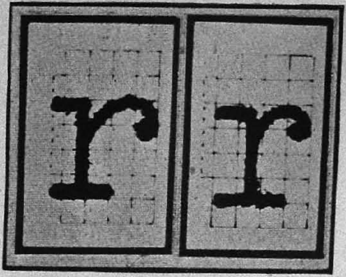
The left signature is a traced forgery of original signature on right, photographed under ruled test plate to show some lateral spacing and height of letters. This condition is practically impossible in free hand writing.



Left—Two " V's " from different typewriters photographed under angle test plate showing the angle of one to be 20° and the other 28°.

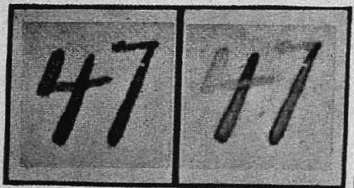
Right—Microphotographs revealing ink writing over fold in paper, and fold over ink writing. In the left picture the writing was done after the paper was folded, and where the line crosses the fold the ink has run out into the fold.





Left—Two " t's " from different typewriters photographed under ruled square showing difference in width of hooks and length of crossing.

Right—Two "r's" from different typewriters photographed under ruled squares to show difference of design.



Left—On the left is a raised figure, photographed by ordinary photography. On the right is the same raised figure, photographed by infra-red process. The same colour of ink but different chemical composition than the original " 11 " was used in raising the figure.

Right—Two " n's " from different typewriters photographed under ruled glass measuring plate to show the difference in widths.

A document may appear suspicious to the attorney for various reasons, and the aid of a qualified examiner may prove or disprove these suspicions. An important fact to consider is that questioned document evidence does not always consist entirely of *opinion evidence.* Often such evidence is supported by photographic exhibits showing physical evidence to corroborate the expert's opinion.

THE QUESTIONED DOCUMENT

As stated by Mr. Albert S. Osborn in his book, *Questioned Documents,* there are many questions that may arise concerning the authenticity of a document, but generally they may be divided into eight classes. For the purpose of this pamphlet they will be grouped into six classes:

A. Documents where the signature or other handwriting may be questioned.

Most cases will fall into this group. This class of document may be any handwritten paper, whether legal, business, or anonymous, including deeds, wills, contracts, leases, assignments, agreements, checks, drafts, notes, threatening and blackmail letters, or any paper signed or written in whole or in part in handwriting or hand printing. It may be only the question of the signature, or all or part of the writing may be questioned, or it may be writing of an anonymous nature (such as threatening or blackmail letters) where the identity of the writer is sought.

B. Documents questioned as to the alleged or purported date or age.

Under this group fall those cases where the age of the document is questioned: or where the comparative age of different portions of the document have a bearing on its genuineness. These may be alleged old documents of great value, or documents which are purported to be of recent origin. There have been numerous cases where the alleged date of the instrument was prior to the date of the manufacture of the ink, pen or paper used. In a recent case, where a will, dated 1847, was offered in evidence in support of the plaintiff's contention, it was found to have been written in a style of handwriting which did not come into being until the 1860's.

Limited information can be obtained about the age of certain kinds of ink. When certain inks are used in pen and ink writing the qualified expert may be able to tell if the writing is more than a few days old; or the difference in ink writing one year old and writing eight or ten years old. When the ink alone is considered, there are questions about the age of the ink writing that the examiner can determine, but to determine the *exact* age of the writing is impossible.

C. Documents where fraudulent alterations are suspected.

In this group will be found questions concerning alterations of documents, such as erasures (chemical or mechanical), ink blotches, superinscriptions, additions, interlineations and substitutions. In the investigation of this class of questioned document there may arise the question of sequence of writing which is frequently shown by cross strokes, and whether the writing was done before or after the paper was folded.

In cases of erasures and ink blotches, the use of ultra-violet and infra-red photography frequently enables the expert to show the eradicated writing. I recall a case of a long term lease where the original dates had been erased and others substituted. It was possible to show by photographic exhibits the disturbance of the paper fibres caused by the erasure, as well as the original date, thereby proving the document to be fraudulent.

When added writing causes a document to be fraudulent it is not unusual for a different pen and ink to be used. For instance, in a litigation where a cheque was given in payment of an account, it was alleged that when returned to the writer he wrote on the face of the cheque "For one share of capital stock". The expert was able to show the court and jury that the notation was written with a different pen and ink.

D. Documents questioned as to the material used in their composition —such as paper, ink, pen, pencil, etc.

In this group are those instruments which are questioned due to the materials used, such as a substitution of paper, ink, pen or pencil. This may occur in instruments having more than one page, or where corrections or additional writing appear, and it is alleged that such corrections and additions were made at the time the instrument was written.

E. Typewritten documents questioned as to the alleged date, source, and fraudulent substitutions or alterations.

Falling into this group are instruments which are wholly or partly typewritten. As compared to handwriting and printing, the typewriter is a comparatively new means of recording the spoken word or thought. Some individuals still think that if a fraudulent document is typewritten there is little or nothing that the expert can do about it.

This is not true. There is much that the expert can discern once the document is submitted to him for examination. For instance, whether it was typed after a certain date; or if two different documents were written with the same or different machines; if they were written with the same make of machine; if inserted words or paragraphs were written at the same time as the body of the instrument.

Individual typists have their own characteristics which show up in punctuation, speed, touch, spacing and arrangement. Often the expert can tell if two different papers were written by the same operator. The

colour, condition or thread count of a typewriter ribbon may prove to be of great value in proving certain questions regarding a typewritten document.

I recall the case of a man who died leaving a sizable estate. No will was found. He had no near relatives. After an investigation extending over several months one distant relative was located and notified. Before this relative could make the proper claim, however, another person filed an alleged will bearing an unquestionably genuine signature of the deceased. This instrument was in the form of a letter, bearing a date several months prior to death, and was addressed to the party who filed the will.

The first part of this letter thanked the addressee for transacting several business deals and expressed the writer's appreciation. The last part of the letter said, "In appreciation for all that you have done for me, and due to my not having any relatives, I am herewith willing you my entire estate, whatever it may be at the time of my death."

This will was submitted to a questioned document examiner, who was able to show that the date had been changed, and that the typewriting in the last part of the letter was not in alignment, either vertical or horizontal, with the rest of the writing, thus indicating that it had been added after the first part of the letter had been written and removed from the machine.

The examiner was further able to show that a different typewriter of the same make had been used to write the will part of the letter. He was able to testify that in his opinion the instrument was originally a letter of thanks; that the date was changed to a more recent time; that the will part of the letter was an addition, written on a different machine after the letter had been originally finished, taken from the machine and signed. The will was denied probate.

F. Where genuine or authentic documents are attached.

In this group will be found that class of questioned documents which frequently show up in court where a genuine, authentic document is alleged to be fraudulent, either in whole or in part. Usually it is the signature that is alleged to be a forgery, or the whole document is denied. Such allegations are often erroneous, but generally are alleged with fraudulent intent. In another case where the entire document, a typewritten letter, was denied and the signature alleged to be a perfect forgery, the examiner to whom the document was submitted was successful in showing the court that the instrument was written on the same typewriter, by the same operator, and on the same make and kind of papers as were used in other letters admittedly written and signed by the same person, on or about the same date as the one denied. Evidence was also introduced to show the genuineness of the signature.

In a case where the signature to the cancellation of a contract was

denied, by comparing the denied signature with numerous admitted signatures, the expert was able to convince the jury that the denied signature was genuine. In support of his testimony the expert exhibited enlarged juxtaposition photographs of the denied signature and admitted signatures, with which he explained to the jury how and why he arrived at his conclusions.

Contrary to the belief of some, an examiner of questioned documents may be of assistance in many cases other than those where there is only a question of the identity of the writer of some particular handwriting.

The field of questioned document examination is an acknowledged science, and for one to properly practice it he must not only have had training and experience, but must have precision equipment, such as microscopes, special measuring instruments, photographic apparatus, etc.

The questioned document expert is now allowed in practically all courts of this country, not only to give his opinion, but also to give the reasons for that opinion and how he arrived at his conclusions. He may further exhibit and explain to the jury photographs that tend to corroborate his opinion and make it easier for the jury to see why and how he arrived at his conclusions. This being true, the testimony of an expert, wherein he merely gives his opinion, and does not state the reasons for it, or does not attempt to show by photographic exhibits why and how he arrived at such an opinion, is no better in the eyes of the jury than the opinion of a layman, who, under the rules of evidence, is not allowed to testify as to his opinions.

It is reflected in the opinions handed down by the appellate courts that such bodies look with favour on expert testimony given in a scientific manner by a qualified document examiner. Some of these opinions have gone so far as to say that it is more than just merely *opinion evidence.*[2]

How the Questioned Document Examiner Proves the Facts

Seldom, if ever, is a civil case tried in a court of law where there is not more or less documentary evidence introduced.

In many cases this evidence may be just collateral evidence, but frequently it is the primary or basic evidence upon which the outcome of the case depends. Both are of importance, but when it is the primary issue it is vitally important.

When an advocate is contending that a deed, note, contract or will is genuine or fraudulent, and he fails to convince a jury of his contention, his case is lost.

[2] Citations on this point, quoted from Albert S. Osborn's *Questioned Documents, Second Edition*, which appeared in the original pamphlet, are omitted here.

It is not infrequent that documentary evidence is introduced to substantiate the main issue. This type of evidence is generally what is called surprise evidence, as the opposing side seldom knows it is going to be introduced. On occasions like this it gives those who are prone to introduce fraudulent manufactured documentary evidence, a good opportunity to get by with their crime, due to the difficulty of having the document examined by an expert after it has been introduced. Often under these circumstances a fraudulent document is permitted to enter the case without question, because it is not the main issue in the case.

Unfortunately the client does not always tell his attorney the truth. But the wise and alert attorney may save embarrassment before the court in document cases by having any questioned document examined by a competent examiner.

Any document that is worth introducing is worth a serious study to determine its validity. A document may have the pictorial appearance of being genuine, but thorough examination and study by a competent examiner may reveal its falsity.

It is understandable why the average lawyer thinks of a forged signature when the subject of questioned documents are brought to his attention. Where there are hundreds of such cases throughout the United States each year, the average individual lawyer may have only one or two throughout his career.

While it is true that a great number of these cases are cases where the signature is questioned, it is by no means the only question that may arise. Not infrequently a fraudulent document bears a genuine signature. The addition of one stroke of the pen or one additional typewriter character, or the eradication of either one, may cause a document to misrepresent the facts.

In view of the many and varied questions that may arise concerning a disputed or suspicious instrument I am listing here some of these questions.

(1) Is the signature genuine? (2) Is the handwriting in the document genuine? (3) Was the anonymous, blackmail, threatening, or obscene letter written by a certain suspected person? (4) Are there any material erasures or alterations? (5) Was a certain writing written before or after the paper was folded? (6) Is there any fraudulent substitution of pages? (7) Was the writing continuously written in the order that it appears? (8) Was more than one kind of ink used in writing the documents? (9) Is the ink as old as it is purported to be? (10) Is the paper as old as the date the document bears? (11) What is the original writing under an ink blotch? (12) How did the document originally read before eradications were made? (13) Was the

typewriting written on a particular typewriter? (14) What make of typewriter was used to write the document? (15) Is the typewriting consistent with the date of the instrument? (16) Was the typing done by a certain suspected writer? (17) Was the page written continuously without being removed from the typewriter? (18) Were any material sentences, phrases, words, letters or figures added to the original writing? (19) Were different typewriter ribbons used in writing two different documents? (20) Is there evidence of a carbon copy having been made of a particular document?

These and many more are questions that may be asked of and answered by a qualified questioned document examiner in cases of suspicious, questioned or disputed documents.

It must be remembered that often a perfectly valid document is attacked as fraudulent. In cases of this kind the expert is called on to prove validity.

Too many times when claims or agreements are presented in estate matters, bearing the name of the deceased, the attorneys are inclined to recognize them as genuine because they look genuine. In a recent case, a ten-thousand-dollar agreement was presented for payment to the attorneys representing the estate of a wealthy oil man. The signature of the deceased on this agreement was the pictorial image of the genuine signature. When it was presented to me for examination I concluded it was a traced forgery and asked for the file concerning all matters the deceased had had with the person presenting the claim. This contained numerous letters, contracts and agreements dating over a period of ten or twelve years. In the file was found the genuine signature from which the questioned signature was traced. The genuine signature was dated some eight years previous to the fraudulent agreement.

It was also possible to prove that the alleged agreement was not written on the typewriter stated by the claimant. When the claimant was confronted with the evidence developed by the examination, he withdrew his claim, stating that he did not care to litigate.

A deed dated 1858 on a tract of oil land valued at $50,000, was offered as genuine. It appeared to be very old, was worn and dirty, torn in places and had a yellowish colour. The examination of this deed revealed, among other facts, that the kind of ink used to write it was not in existence in 1858. It further showed that the fibres used in the manufacture of the paper were not used until years later than 1858. Of course this proved that the deed was spurious. It was rejected by the attorneys.

Many law suits can be prevented by examination of suspicious documents prior to the litigation.

Mr. James Clark Sellers, Questioned Document Examiner of Los Angeles, California, reports a case where one stroke of the pen made a genuine document fraudulent. A "2" appearing in a date was altered to a "3". To the untrained and unaided eye this alteration was hardly visible, but was clearly shown by correctly made photographic enlargements.

Contrary to the belief of many, it is possible to make erasures in both typewritten and handwritten documents so perfect that they cannot be detected by the untrained and unaided eye. However, these so-called perfect erasures, either mechanical or chemical, can be detected and exposed to anyone by the proper use of photography, utilizing the microscope, ultra-violet and infra-red light.

The value of expert testimony in questioned document cases has been belittled by some attorneys who claim that regardless of what the expert contends, one can always get an expert that will testify to the contrary. This may be true in some cases, but is it not also true that regardless of how simple the litigation, one can always find an attorney who will represent a client against the facts? However, when this does occur, the able attorney representing the right side of the case experiences little difficulty in proving to the court and jury the erroneous contention of the opposing counsel. Likewise, the honest qualified questioned document examiner has little difficulty in convincing the court and jury that he is trying to assist the court in discovering and presenting the facts.

Under the old rule of evidence, the expert was only allowed to give his opinion. He was not permitted to say how and why he arrived at that opinion. Under this rule it was difficult for court and jury to determine which expert to believe. But under the new rule, which is now followed by practically every State in the Union, the questioned document examiner is permitted to testify as to how he arrived at his opinion and why. He is further permitted to use photographic exhibits which will help him in his explanation of the reason he arrived at his opinion. This class of expert testimony becomes more or less demonstrative testimony. The average man is quicker to believe what he sees than what he hears. When the proper photographic exhibits are presented and explained by the examiner, he indirectly says to the court and jury, "Do not take my word for it; see for yourself."

When it is contended by the expert that the figure 47 was originally 11 and photographs made by the infra-red ray process are exhibited showing the original 11 in dark outline and the additional strokes which make the 11 read 47 in faint outline, due to the different ingredients of the ink, even when both have the same colour, the court and jury do not have to rely on the expert's opinion.

The examiner may testify that the second page of a typewritten document was not written with the same typewriter as the first. The mere statement may be questioned by the jury, because to the unaided eye the type looks the same. But if enlarged photographic exhibits are shown to the jury, revealing clearly that the "N" and "M" on page one are wider than those on page two, that the "r" and "t" are of different design, that the degree of angle of the "v" and "w" are not the same, as well as other obvious differences, there can be little doubt as to the correctness of the examiner's statement.

Neither is it difficult for the jury to see and understand similar photographs of handwriting that plainly reveal the personal handwriting characteristics and habits of the writers. The qualified examiner knows how to arrange and prepare such exhibits as well as how to clearly explain them to the jury.

Photographs of this nature, which should always accompany the examiner's testimony, tend to put such expert testimony in the class of demonstrative testimony. Therefore the testimony of the expert witness on questioned document matters, as stated by various appellate courts, (Voyd v. Gosser, 78 Fla. 64. Lyon v. Oliver, 82 So. 758, 316 III. 292, 148 N.E. 251. Seaton v. State, 16 S.W. (2nd) 823. Venute v. Lizzo, 148 App. Div. 164, 132 N.Y. Supp. 1066) is more than mere opinion testimony.[3]

Thus does the honest, qualified and experienced questioned document examiner prove the facts.

[3] Leland v. Leonard, 112 A. 198, 95, Vt. 36, (1921). "The value of photographs and photographic enlargements of signatures and documents is everywhere recognized."

Scott's Photographic Evidence, p.710, Sec. 775......" Certain types of photographs may come within the incontrovertible physical fact rule."

State v. Ready, 72 A.445, 77 N. J. L. 329...... " Nor did the fact that the photograph exhibited the signature on a background of ruled squares destroy the admissibility of the offered picture."

Gaines v. Union Central Life Ins. Co., Supreme Court of Okla., Sept. 15, 1942...... " Some courts have said that such evidence (handwriting expert) is in small favour and may be disregarded by the triers of the facts. But this court has approved such evidence...... We cannot say that plaintiff's testimony was of greater weight. Judgment affirmed."

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editors will be glad to receive for publication letters and brief communications dealing with archives, manuscript studies and related topics. They however do not hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by their correspondents. No notice is taken of anonymous communications.

FURTHER NOTE ON PALM-LEAF MANUSCRIPTS

The palm leafs written with stylus are brightened with the juice of the leaves of what is known as True Indigo (*Nila* in Sanskrit). This is not used for palm leaves written with ink. To preserve the ink of the palm-leaf manuscripts a powder (presumably conch-powder) is spread over the leaves, and this preserves the original lustre of the writing for centuries.

I am not aware of any process of dressing palm-leaves with oil. But in some libraries crude kerosene oil is used to remove and prevent worms and insects boring holes into manuscripts. Manuscripts of all types are exposed to this menace and the liberal use of turpentine oil on the covers has some preservative value.

B. BHATTACHARYYA,
Director, Oriental Institute,
Baroda.

22 April, 1946.

PRESERVATION OF PENCIL WRITING

Documents bearing pencil writings present a problem which archivists have found difficult to solve. Pencil writings tend to fade away very rapidly, and each time they are handled they are further exposed to the risk of obliteration. One way to preserve such writing is to get them photographed. For ordinary black lead pencil writing which is indistinct, Mr. Albert Osborn, author of *Questioned Documents,* suggests photography with a panchromatic film and with an orange filter. Ordinary pencil marks, which either directly or by reflection have a little bluish or greyish-blue tint in them, may according to Haselden (*Scientific Aids for the Study of Manuscripts,* Oxford University Press, 1935, p. 57) be reproduced very clearly in this manner.

The solution offered above makes possible the preservation of facsimile copies of pencil writings. But a copy howsoever faithful can never be a substitute for the original, and nothing is known so far regarding any method that would help the survival of the writing itself. An indigenous method of preserving pencil writing consists in treating the document in question with a light wash of skimmed milk and then drying it in air. The milk is applied very lightly with a thin feather brush. I myself tried this process in the case of several pencil sketches belonging to me. The

sketches treated with the wash seem to be in perfect condition even after 25 years. How far this is due to the application of the wash is more than I can tell. Nor is it possible for me to say whether skimmed milk has any deleterious effect on paper. I should be grateful if any of your readers should kindly enlighten me on the subject through the medium of the *Indian Archives.*

New Delhi.
20 October, 1947.

RAMON C. VASA.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
25 FEB 1949
MADRAS

NEWS NOTES

GENERAL

International Archives Organisation

The establishment of an international archives organisation has remained the unfulfilled dream of archivists all over the world since an International Congress of Archivists and Librarians was convened in Brussels for the first time in 1910. That Congress permanently influenced archival conceptions and practices in many countries in the world and its papers and discussions are still recommended by well-known archival authorities to students of archive administration. A permanent committee was set up in 1910 to plan further international conferences on archival subjects every five years, but the plan could not be implemented owing to the outbreak of the first World War. Later the librarians dissociated themselves from the Committee, which then came to consist of only archivists. The Committee made several attempts to organise an international conference on the lines of the Brussels Congress but no tangible results were achieved.

Another body to devote attention to the need for holding international meetings of archivists was the International Congress of Historical Sciences. The Congress met quinquenially and usually had one section devoted entirely to archives or archives and the auxiliary sciences. The first Congress met in Rome in 1903. This was followed by the Congress of 1908, held in Berlin, that of 1913 held in London, that of 1923 held in Brussels, that of Oslo held in 1928, that of Warsaw held in 1933 and that of Zurich in 1938. It was at the Brussels Conference that a Permanent International Committee of Historical Sciences was created. A Commission on Archives was set up by that body in 1929. The Commission met once a year and the results of its work were embodied in the Annual Bulletins of the International Committee on Historical Sciences. The proceedings of the Commission contain much useful information regarding archival holdings of various countries and the rules regulating access to them. The outlook of the Commission was however, that of the user of archives and not that of the administrator.

A third international body which took active interest in archival matters was the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation which was an agency of the League of Nations' International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. The Institute set up in 1931 a Technical Committee of Archivists which was to act as an advisory board of archival experts. It was to meet once a year and to submit its findings to the Institute. The Committee was to consist of nine members of which one was to be a member of the Commission on Archives already referred to and one a member of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Archivists. The Committee made enquiries regarding all matters connected with archives including international exchange of photographic fascimiles, the standardisation of archival terminology, the durability of records, relation of archivists to motion picture films and similar

topics. One of its greatest achievements was the publication of *Guide International des Archives* (1934), which gives a succinct account of the history and administration of archives in all European repositories. The Committee also planned a companion volume covering the rest of the world but the implementation of the plan was interrupted by the second World War. The Committee has ceased to exist for all practical purposes with the coming into existence of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, which has taken over from the International Institute.

Another international body which should be mentioned in this connection is the International Federation of Documentation (FID) which is interested in archives as an important phase of the larger subject of documentation. This organisation was founded in 1895 and was up till 1930 known as the International Institute of Bibliography when it assumed its present designation.

The war emphasised anew the need for closer relationships in times of crisis as well as of peace. It made it sufficiently clear that the total archival heritage of the past wherever located is the common concern of all archivists whatever their domicile, that all archives were interrelated, and that their protection, improvement and utilisation is a task so gigantic as to require the united efforts of trained archivists in all lands. This problem was dealt with by Dr. Solon J. Buck in his Presidential address to the 1946 session of the Society of American Archivists At the same session the Society authorised Dr. Buck to take such steps as might appear to him necessary to bring about the establishment of an international organisation. A circular was accordingly sent by Dr. Buck to the leading archivists of the world outlining the proposal and inviting their opinions on it. The circular is reported to have stimulated a good deal of enthusiastic response all over the world.

The matter had in the meanwhile been laid before the UNESCO which at its first general conference in Paris (1946) accepted it as part of its programme encouraging the creation of an international organisation of professional archivists. A report embodying the replies from the leading archivists of the world to Dr. Buck's letter was placed before the second general conference of the UNESCO which was in session in Mexico City in November-December 1947. The conference passed a resolution instructing the Director General of UNESCO to assist in the promotion of an International Council of Professional Archivists, and in the holding of an inaugural meeting of the proposed Council during 1948. Plans have since been ready for the convention of a preliminary conference of some fifteen professional archivists to discuss the organisation of the proposed International Council. The programme and constitution formulated by the conference will be presented for revision and approval to the archivists and delegates of all member states of the UNESCO at a plenary assembly which is expected to be convened sometime during 1949. It has been provisionally decided to invite the following archivists from UNESCO Member States to attend the preliminary conference, which is expected to meet in Paris in the summer of 1948.

Dr. Charles Samaran	(France)
Dr. M. M. Martin Chabot	(France)

Dr. Emilo Re	(Italy)
Dr. D. P. M. Graswinckel	(Netherlands)
Dr. Asgaût Steinnes	(Norway)
Dr. F. H. Stebelski	(Poland)
Mr. Hilary Jenkinson	(United Kingdom)
Dr. Solon J. Buck	(U.S.A.)

A representative from Czechoslovakia is to be nominated by the UNESCO.

International Federation of Documentation

The International Federation of Documentation (FID), formerly Institut International de Bibliographie held its seventeenth International Conference from 24 to 30 August, 1947 in Berne, Switzerland. Mr. C. le Maistre, the new President of the FID, acted as the President of the Conference. The papers read dealt with subjects ranging from classification and co-operation in the field of documentation to professional training in documentation, standardisation, international services of photocopies and microfilms, and mechanical sorting machines. The International Commission on Universal Classification held three meetings and nominated advisory international committees for chemistry and atomic energy.

Among important matters discussed by the Council of the FID were the question of the revision of the statutes and the finance. The Council approved the revised statutes which are to be sent to the various National Committees for distribution. As regards the question of finance it was decided that the contribution from the National Committees should be substantially increased. It was further agreed that the latter Committees should, through the representatives of their own governments, bring to the notice of the UNESCO the desirability of extending financial assistance to the FID. Other noteworthy resolutions include those relating to standardisation in the field of documentation. It was agreed that in this behalf co-operation was necessary between documentation and librarianship and that international discussions on questions relating to standardisation should be organised through the medium of the International Standards Organisation (ISO), other International organisations sending observers to all meetings of the ISO Committee on Documentation. As regards Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), however, it was decided that the FID should remain the sole authority.

The Conference was attended by two hundred delegates and members, the International Federation of Library Association being represented by Dr. Munthe and Mr. Votsch. A Council meeting and meetings of some of the committees are scheduled to be held at the Hague next spring.

Elimination of Acidity from Permanent Iron Ink

The elimination of high acidity, which is harmful to paper, from permanent writing inks, is a problem which has been baffling both the

maker and the keeper of archives and manuscripts for quite a long time. The problem was attacked as long ago as 1763 by Dr. W. Lewis of England who attempted to neutralise the acidity in ink by the addition of lime. This, however, did not meet with the desired success. He then tried another method on the advice of a friend, which consisted in placing bits of iron in the ink. The iron combined with sulphuric acid to form ferrous sulphate which had the effect of lessening the acidity in the ink though not eliminating it altogether. It was in 1908 that Silbermann and Ozorovitz of Roumania discovered a non-acid permanent ink known as diammonium hydroxyferrigallate. This, however, could not be widely used as its limited solubility and costly manufacturing procedure militated against its production on a commercial scale. It is now learnt from an article contributed by William J. Barrow, Document Restorer, Virginia State Library, to the *American Archivist* (October 1947) that the Organic Section of the National Bureau of Standards, U.S.A. has succeeded in completely eliminating the drawbacks mentioned and in evolving a new process for making a non-acid permanent iron ink. The ink is composed of iron, ammonia and gallic acid. The addition of ammonia has made the ink soluble and slightly alkaline. It differs from the normal iron gall ink in that the latter contains sulphuric acid which is harmful to paper. This new ink on the other hand is not injurious to paper and does not clog pens. The characters written with it become insoluble in water within a few hours. The ink is being furnished by the Government Printing Office, U.S.A., to several Federal Departments.

Preservation of Paintings

A flood of new light has been thrown on the problem of preservation of paintings by the experiments which were carried out in the National Gallery of England between 1936 and 1947. The results of these experiments have been published in the catalogue of the Exhibition of Cleaned Pictures which opened at the National Gallery on October 9. The results unmistakably reveal that the preservation of old paintings are dependent on two principal factors: (1) reconditioning by cleaning and restoration and (2) control of humidity and temperature in the picture gallery.

It has been found that old varnish in pictures which has become yellow not only obliterates the original colour but causes cracking and eventual disintegration of the underlying paint film. Cleaning therefore is recognised as essential to the survival of the picture. After cleaning the pictures are to be reconditioned. The process varies from locating lacunæ caused by the flaking of old paint to substituting a worn out canvas panel by a new support. Restoration is followed by revarnishing, which is done by mastic resin dissolved in turpentine without the application of heat. The object of varnish is to give a protective coating to the picture and to bring to light the exact tonal value intended by its author. It has been found that a coating of mastic varnish retains its protective capacity for about 50 years and is preferable to boiled oil varnish which produces on ageing a golden colour in the picture thus misrepresenting its original tonal quality.

Cleaning has been objected to mainly on æsthetic grounds. It is claimed that the process is sure to result in the removal of the original tones intended by the artist. But that this allegation is fallacious has been amply demonstrated by the investigations conducted at the National Gallery. Numerous examples have been shown in which cleaning actually succeeded in removing the overpainting by later hands and in resuscitating the original colour of their authors. The adoption of the process has made possible for the first time a real understanding of the technique of many old masters whose original works were suffered so long by prejudice to lie hidden under a layer of overpainting which misrepresented their art.

As regards the storage of picture the National Gallery's finding is that conditioned humidity and temperature is absolutely essential to their preservation. It is reported that varying humidity and temperature cause rhythmic movement in the panels and canvases, which disturbs the stability of the paint layer and causes the formation of blisters in the paint. The process, if allowed to continue, ultimately results in breaking of surface and disintegration of the paint. Experience acquired during wartime with a conditioned repository has convinced the Gallery of the fact that in an air-conditioned room no blisters form on the picture. It is hoped that the obvious moral will be drawn from this by Indian librarians and archivists interested in the preservation of paintings.

INDIA

Indian Historical Records Commission

The holding of the twentyfourth session of the Commission has been unavoidably delayed owing to the preoccupation of the country with activities connected with the recent constitutional changes. It is now definitely known that the session will be held in Jaipur sometime in February, 1948, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister of the Government of India. Among the important subjects to be discussed at the business meeting of the Commission are the creation of an International Archive Organisation, acquisition of a complete set of Parliamentary Papers relating to Indian and Eastern affairs, the future of the archival and other assets of the India Office, and the initiation of comprehensive archival legislation in the Central Legislature. The Research and Publication Committee of the Commission is also to hold its eleventh meeting about the same time. Besides reviewing action taken on its previous recommendations the Committee will also discuss a number of important problems such as the reconstitution of the Bengal Regional Survey Committee, the disposal of the records of the undivided government of Bengal, the throwing open to bona-fide research of the confidential records of the Civil and Military Departments of the Central as well as the Provincial Governments, and the collection of materials on the history of the national struggle for independence in India.

The Commission has decided to celebrate its twentyfifth session, which

is to be held at the Delhi University sometime in December 1948, as its Jubilee Session. The session will be attended by distinguished archivists and historians representing the various provincial and state governments, and all the Universities and principal learned institutions in India. The Commission proposes also to invite a number of eminent scholars and archivists from abroad to participate in the Jubilee celebrations as observers. The programme of the Jubilee Session includes, among other things, organisation of an Exhibition illustrating the different phases of Indian history and culture. It has also been decided to commemorate the occasion by the publication of a souvenir volume on the history of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the National Archives of India.

Archival Problems of Independent India

One of the major archival problems created by the recent political changes was how to deal with the archives of the undivided Government of India. Archivists will be delighted to learn that this problem has been solved by the Supreme Partition Council in the most satisfactory way conceivable. That Council at its meeting held on 29 October, 1947 concurred in the view that it was not possible to effect a satisfactory division of archives, and decided that the original archives of the undivided Government should remain with the Government of India, while the Government of Pakistan should be given duplicate copies of those papers which might be of interest to them, provided such copies were available. As regards open files, the arrangement agreed to by the two governments is that the Government of Pakistan should be entitled to receive all papers which are considered to be of interest to them provided the Government of India did not need them for their own use.

Under the agreement reached between the two Governments full facilities are to be provided to the nominees of the Government of Pakistan for examining the indexes as well as the original records of the undivided government with a view to preparing a list of such records as might be considered of interest to the former. These lists are to be compiled in agreement with the officers nominated for the purpose by the Government of India. If any of the records mentioned in the lists are microfilmed by the Government of India in the ordinary course, one copy should be made available to the sister government free of cost. If the Government of Pakistan is able to place additional microfilming units at the disposal of the Government of India, the latter should, with the help of these units, agree to microfilm the records in which the Government of Pakistan was specially interested and to supply one copy thereof to that government free of cost. Scholars and students sponsored by the Government of one dominion should, for the next three years, have in respect of archives and records situated in the territories of the other dominion, the same facilities for reference and research as the nationals of that dominion.

Information, however, is lacking as to the principle being followed in dealing with the pre-partition archives of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam.

It is hoped that the authorities concerned should follow the lead given by the Supreme Partition Council in arriving at a decision, and will not adopt any measure that might disturb the integrity of the provincial collections.

As regards the archives of the now defunct office of the Crown Representative and its numerous agencies located within the jurisdiction of the Dominion of India, it has been decided that they should be retained with the Government of India. The central archives of that office, prior to 1880, as is well known, are already in the custody of the National Archives of India. The records after that date have been taken over by the Ministry of States, and it has been decided to transfer all papers prior to 1900 to the custody of the National Archives. As for the regional records relating to the defunct Residencies and Political Agencies, the decision of Government is, that all papers prior to 1880 are to be received by the National Archives of India, the rest being retained by the offices of the Regional Commissioners and other authorities set up by the Government to conduct the affairs of the States in their relation to the Central authority. A large portion of the regional records are, however, reported to have been dispersed or destroyed before the Government of India could take over from the Crown Representative.

Another archival problem of paramount importance which needs the immediate attention of archivists is that created by the recent fusion of a large number of states with neighbouring provinces or with bigger unions. No definite policy has yet been formulated regarding the future of the records of the now defunct States. It is understood that the question has already been taken up by the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The National Archives of India

Acquisitions.—Recent acquisitions of the National Archives include the records ot the Ministry of Agriculture (1944), of the Ministry of Transport (1920-1936), and of the Office of the Director-General of Health Service (1942-43).

The Department carried on voluminous correspondence with foreign archival repositories with a view to exploring ways and means of obtaining copies of records of Indian interest that might be lying in their custody. Response received so far is reported to be exceptionally encouraging and a number of manuscript repositories and libraries in the British Isles, have offered to co-operate with the National Archives in implementing this scheme. The National Archives expects to acquire microfilm transcripts of a fairly good collection of manuscript materials on India early in the next year.

It will be of interest to Indian Archivists to know in this connection that photo-negatives of a number of interesting French letters belonging to the archives of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal have been acquired by the Department through the courtesy of Mlle. Suzanne Karpelès, Secretary, L'Ecolé Francaise d'Extrême-Orient, Hanoi. One of these is an autograph letter of the great French savant and indologist, Burnouf. Mlle. Karpelès has also presented to the Department a complete collection of transcripts of the French correspondence preserved in the archives of

the Royal Asiatic Society. These records throw a flood of light on the activities of the French savants and orientalists in India during the early decades of the last century.

Public Relations.—At the request of the organisers of the Indian History Congress, the Department arranged for the display of a few significant documents, maps and plans at the Exhibition organised in Bombay under the auspices of the Tenth Session of the Indian History Congress, held from 26 to 28 December. A minute of Sir John Malcolm (dated 1829) on the revenue and judicial administration of the Southern Maratha Country, a Kanarese letter from Vira Rajendra Odeyar, Raja of Coorg, to Lord Minto, relating to the settlement of succession to his throne (dated 1807), and a minute of Sir John Shore dated 22 June, 1795, recording his observations on the general effects of British administration in India were some of the interesting documents displayed at the exhibition. Among other noteworthy exhibits were plans of Bombay, 1758 and 1767, and a plan of Cambay dated March 1775.

On the invitation of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, Government of India, delivered a lecture dealing with the various problems of manuscript preservation at the Society's premises in Calcutta on 26 September, 1947. This was followed by an illustrated lantern lecture delivered on the same subject by F.O. S. Chakravorti, Archival Chemist. In the course of the lecture Mr. Chakravorti described his experience of the advances made in the technique of preservation in the foreign repositories visited by him. The lectures were attended by a number of eminent citizens and scientists of Calcutta. Particular mention may be made of Professor Meghnad Saha of the Physics Department, University of Calcutta, Dr. A. C. Ukil, and Mr. Hilary Waddington, Superintendent, Department of Archæology, Eastern Circle. The lectures aroused a good deal of popular interest in the technique of preserving brittle and worm- and fungus-affected manuscripts.

Research Laboratory.—Owing to the dislocation brought about by the recent political changes, the laboratory failed to receive from Government the grant which had been provided in the year's budget. This handicapped its work to a considerable extent. Even so it continued researches on the various problems, the investigation of which it had already undertaken. Further experiments were carried on with gammexane (a gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride) which definitely established that gammexane fumes are positively injurious to records. They tend to reduce the strength of paper considerably and render it brittle. Results of these experiments will be published in detail in a subsequent issue of the *Indian Archives*.

Further experiments were conducted to test the suitability of D.D.T. for use in record offices and libraries. Final results are not yet known.

Among other interesting investigations undertaken during the period under review mention may be made of those relating to the durability of art paper. A few samples of decomposed art paper were sent to the laboratory by Dr. Hermann Goetz, Curator, Museum and Picture Gallery of Baroda, with a view to ascertaining the causes of rapid disintegration of art paper in India. The investigations conducted on the subject

established that the coating materials of art paper like chalk and clay are generally inert in action. But if they are used as a loading in the paper and not applied to it as a coating after manufacture, their incidence per unit of area being very high in proportion to the cellulose fibres contained in that area, they tend to weaken the paper. Extreme variations in temperature and humidity under tropical conditions subject cellulose fibres to a process of contraction and expansion which is repeated rhythmically, and which thereby quickens the process of deterioration in the fibres. The only way out of this difficulty lies in depositing art paper in air-conditioned rooms, maintaining a temperature of 78° to 80°F and a relative humidity of 50 per cent.

A number of institutions, libraries and government agencies sought the help and advice of the Research Laboratory on matters relating to planning and organisation of archives, and preservation, reconditioning and reproduction of manuscripts. Mention may be made in this connection of the Foreign Ministry, Government of Patiala; the Indian Institute of Art in Industry, Calcutta; the Board of Revenue, Allahabad; the All-India Administrative Service Training School, New Delhi; the Archæological Department, Jodhpur; the Central Public Works Department, New Delhi; the Huzur Secretariat, Cochin Government; the University Library, Triplicane, Madras; the State Records Department, Baroda; the Tanjore Maharaj Serfoji Saraswati-mahal Library, Tanjore the Office of Consultant, Roads Organisation, New Delhi; the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta; the All-India S. S. Jain Conference, Beawar; and the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.

Publication.—The publication programme of the National Archives of India was much hampered owing mainly to the lack of suitable printing facilities. The private press, to which the two volumes of Calendars of Persian Correspondence were entrusted, was obliged to return the typescripts, as it did not possess suitable typefaces. One of the volumes has since been taken up by the Government of India Press, Delhi, and the work of printing has been resumed. Arrangement is being made for inducing a private press to take up the printing of the ninth volume. The materials for seven more volumes are lying ready and steps are being taken to get those printed by a good private press. One of these volumes is the *Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careri* and the other six belong to the series *Fort William—India House Correspondence* (1748-1800).

The *Annual Report* for 1946 has returned from the press as also the second reprint of the *Report on Post War Reorganisation of Archives Offices*. The Annual Reports for 1941-1944, which could not be printed during the war years owing to lack of printing facilities, have been sent to the press and are expected to be ready for distribution shortly.

Staff.—The Department is glad to be able to report that the vacancies occasioned in the technical posts by the migration of several of its members to Pakistan have since been filled. The Department also expects to fill the gaps created in the ranks of its skilled and manual workers in a short time.

Bombay

Jagirdar Parasnis Collection—Poona.—The collection consists of a large number of Persian documents, historical manuscripts and paintings and are the property of Jagirdar Bala Saheb Parasnis, who comes of a very distinguished historical family of Maharashtra. His ancestors, we are told, used to hold positions of trust under the Peshwas, who seem to have invested them with the custody of the Persian correspondence of the Maratha Government. This would perhaps explain how the family came to acquire this rich collection of manuscripts.

The collection is reported as consisting of three important sections: (*a*) records and .miscellaneous documents; (*b*) historical and literary manuscripts and (*c*) paintings. The first group includes:

1. *Correspondence* consisting of about 6,000 letters, the majority of which are addressed to the Peshwa and his ministers and high officials like Sakharam Bapu, Nana Fadnis and Haripant Phadke. They range from 1760 to 1810. Other personages whose correspondence has been preserved in the collection are Krishnarao Ballal, Govindarao Krishna and Govindarao Bhagavant.

2. *Akhbarat* or news letters and daily diary-sheets despatched to the Peshwa's Court by its agents in Delhi, Lucknow, Kabul, Lahore and other places. They range from 1766 to 1800, and throw light on the affairs of Shah Alam, Ahmad Shah Abdali and his sons, Mahadji Sindhia and his subordinates and the successor of Surajmal Jat.

3. *Stray papers* numbering about 1,000 and consisting of broken sheets of news letters, and drafts of official correspondence.

The second section consists mainly of well-known historical and literary manuscripts, most of which have been published. Among the unpublished manuscripts in the collection may be mentioned *Tarikh-i-Quli-Qutub Shahi.* Some of the manuscripts are illuminated.

The painting section contains a number of artistically executed miniatures by Mughal masters like Ustad Mansur and Kalyan Das. One painting, which bears the name of the former, depicts a Royal lady offering betel to a prince of the blood. Among other interesting items mention may be made of a miniature representing the Emperor Aurangzeb seated in a litter (nalqi), and a portrait of Daulatrao Murar, an important Maratha Sardar of the time of Balaji Bajirao.

It is learnt that about two decades ago the collection was sent on loan to the Bharata Itihasa Samshodaka Mandala (Indian Historical Research Institute) of Poona. It has since been returned to its owner. But the Mandala has prepared transcripts of a large number of news-letters and has published one hundred select Persian documents together with their English translation. Report has recently been received that on 30 May 1947, a Committee under the chairmanship of Professor D. V. Potdar, of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, inspected the contents of the collection in the premises of Jagirdar Balasaheb Parasnis. The Committee has since recommended to the Government of Bombay, the acquisition of the entire collection from its present owners. The decision of the Provincial Government is awaited.

Kittur Chennamma Rani Itihas Mandal, Bailhongal.—The Kittur Chennamma Rani Historical Society was founded two years ago at Bailhongal in the Belgaum district, to commemorate the name of Chennamma Rani, who was the guiding spirit of the anti-British rising which took place in Kittur in October-November 1824. The Kittur State, as is well known, lapsed to the British Government after the rising had been successfully quelled. But the name of the rebel Rani is still very dearly cherished by the people of the locality, as is amply proved by the foundation of a historical society in her name.

The objects of the Society are: (1) collecting and publishing documents and other historical materials relating to the long-defunct Kittur State; (2) publishing a correct history of the State as well as other chiefships and feudal appanages related to it; and (3) setting up a museum of historical materials relating to them. These materials, the Society reports, are to be found in the private archives of the Desai, Deshpande, Inamdar, Palegar, Mathadhikari, Patil and Kulkarni families settled in Kittur as well as in the neighbouring districts. Some materials are also reported to be available in the Alienation Office, Poona. It is learnt that Mr. Dodh Bhabeppa Chenabasappa Mugi of Bailhongal has very generously agreed to hand over his personal collection of the records to the Society. The collection includes: (1) Historical accounts of battles, (2) *Sanads, farmans* and notifications issued chiefly by Bijapur, Mughal, Maratha, Savanur and other governments; (3) Jamabandi records (statements of accounts); (4) treaties, agreements and decisions; (5) statements of litigants (*kaifiyats*); (6) maintenance grants; (7) pedigree records; and (8) correspondence of rulers and officials. Among the last series are letters of Madhorao Narayan Anandarao, Malappa Desai, Parashuram Ramachandra, Sakharam Chitnis, Raghunathrao Chitragupta, Venkatarao Munshi, Bajirao Ballal, Malappa Kannur, Shivalinga Rudra-Sarja *alias* Bapu Saheb, Chaplain, Thackeray and others.

The Museum of the Society has also acquired a number of old records, copper plates, dresses, weapons and paintings from private owners. One of the paintings, which is in colour, depicts Chennamma Rani riding on horseback, with her band of women soldiers.

Among the Society's recent publications may be mentioned *Persian Documents,* which embodies reproductions of a collection of *farmans,* letters issued by different authorities in Persian and Marathi with their English and Kannada translations, and facsimile copies of a number of Adilshahi and Mughal seals. Specially deserving of notice are the seals of Ali Adilshah, Sikandar Adilshah and Basalat Khan, an officer of Alamgir. An original financial statement of Kittur, in Marathi, is in the press.

Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona.—The Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala (Indian Institute of Historical Research) was founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mehendale. The objects of the Mandala are to collect and preserve materials for the study of history, to publish selections from them and to encourage original research in history. The Mandala is housed in a building of its own at 312/3 Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, and has recently acquired new premises for accommodating its growing collection

of records and manuscript material. In addition to manuscripts it has a unique collection of rare paintings, a coin cabinet and an entire section which houses old weapons. It has also a special wing devoted to the collection of copper plates, sculptures and other archæological and epigraphical materials.

The Mandala has since its inception been pursuing a vigorous publication programme and has to its credit some 112 items, many of which are reproductions of original documents. Mention may be made in this connection of *Chandrachuda Daftar,* Part I (Chandrachuda archives), *Purandare Daftar* (Purandare archives). *Sivakalina patra samgraha* (Letters relating to the time of Shivaji), *Sivacharitra sahitya* (Biographical works on Shivaji) in 9 volumes, and *Hingane Daftar* (Hingane archives), Vol. I, all being in Marathi. The Mandala has just published the second volume of the last item containing 124 letters written to or by Govinda Purushottam, Damodora Mahadev, Devarao Mahadev and Bapuji Mahadev Hingane. Among the correspondents of the Hinganes were Nana Fadnis, Peshwa Madhavarao Ballal, Peshwa Raghunath Rao, Peshwa Sawai Madhavrao, Sakharam Bapu, Sawai Jaisingh, Ramchandra Ganesh *alias* Visaji Krishna, Tukoji Holkar, Malharrao Holkar and Yashovantrao Holkar. The letters give a vivid picture of the politics and life of 18th century India.

Assam

Assam Government Archives, Shillong.—A report just received from the Registrar, Assam Civil Secretariat, contains the alarming news that the central records of the Assam Government are being partitioned between that Government and the Government of Eastern Pakistan, and that a portion of the separated records have since been despatched to the latter. The principles in accordance with which this division is being effected are, however, not known.

Consequent on the abolition of the Office of the Commissioner of Divisions, the records of that office have been sent for custody to the Civil Secretariat. These constitute an important addition to the archival holdings of the Secretariat.

Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati.—The Curator of the Museum, Mr. P. D. Chaudhury, reports the discovery in Doobi, a village in Kamrup, of a new land grant of Bhaskaravarman, the famous seventh century king of Assam. The grant is embodied in six copper plates of which five only were found intact. The last was broken into pieces and is lost. The plates reveal, in the first place, that the monarch who immediately succeeded king Susthitavarman was Supratisthitavarman, the former's eldest son and not, as is commonly believed, Bhaskaravarman who was the second son. It appears that Supratisthitavarman died at a very young age, whereupon he was succeeded by his younger brother. The document further records a hitherto unknown battle which ensued between the two Kamrupa princes, Supratisthitavarman and Bhaskaravarman, on the one hand and the ruler of Bengal on the other, which was decided in favour of the

former. But what would most interest the archivist is the fact that the plates are accompanied by a *ladle-shaped seal of the monarch, which* contains the figure of an elephant head in the upper part and the genealogy of the ruling dynasty in the lower part. It may be pointed out that in ancient times seals were even more important than signatures. The material, the shape, the size and the method of the attachment of the seal as well as legends on them varied at different periods. Seals therefore often supply important clues as to the technique of making and issuing documents which prevailed in different times and different localities. They also facilitate localisation of the documents to which they are attached. New finds of seals should therefore be very welcome to all students of Indian documents.

Madras

Madras Record Office.—Among the recent acquisitions of the Record Office are the records of the various Secretariat Departments of the Madras Government for the year 1943. Three research workers were permitted to consult the records in the custody of the office during the year: (1) Rao Bahadur M. G. Subramaniam (2) Mr. V. Benkata Rao, whose subject was 'Administration of the District Boards in the Madras Presidency, 1882-1945' and (3) Mr. D. V. Vasudevan, Assistant Chemist, Government Gut Section, Palmaner, who was granted access to the records relating to the silk industry.

Bengal

Visvabharati Vidyabhavana, Santiniketan.—The latest report from the institution reveals that the first collector of manuscripts for the Visvabharati was Ananta Sastri of Trivandrum, sometime teacher at Santiniketan. He is known to have procured for the institution a large number of manuscripts gathered from various parts of India.

Since the last report about 600 new manuscripts have been numbered and handlisted. A descriptive catalogue of 300 manuscripts has also been compiled. More than fifty of the items listed are historical manuscripts. They include documents, correspondence, liveries and account-books collected from private archives. Among relatively important items are a letter of Raja Prasannanath Raibahadur (B.S. 1261), a letter of Krishna Chandra Sarma of Hetampur (A.H. 1243), a letter of Sambhuchandra Devsarma (B.S. 1223), a *hakikat patra* of Syamanandamayi Devi (B.S. 1236), a letter of Haribhajan Das (B.S. 1236), a letter of Radhanath Devasarma (B.S. 1224), a letter of Ramnidhi Das Ghosh (B.S. 1198), and letters of Jagat Durlabh Nyayalankar, Srinath Devsarma, Gandharva Sinha, Tarinicharan Sarma, Ramkanai Gan, Vansi So and Manik So, Kaliguru Devsarma, Navadvipchandra Devsarma, Ramnarayan Sarma, Srishtidhar Das and Ramsundar Sarma. The collection also includes a few old passports, several account books of the years B.S. 1260, 1163 and 1193, a collection of letters and songs by Ramananda Das, a manuscript containing songs of

Kamalakanta and letters of Radhamohan Chakravorti, an old letter-book and a few diaries.

Among other documentation activities of the institution mention may be made of its programme of collecting folk songs and dialectical words. It is learnt that about 200 songs, proverbs, and nursery rhymes and a thousand new words have been collected up till now from the interior of Bankura and Burdwan. The work is in progress.

Rabindra Bhavana.—Among the new acquisitions of the Rabindra Bhavana are the original manuscripts of Tagore's *Achalayatan* and Introduction to *Rayater Katha;* a few autograph manuscripts of Dwijendranath Tagore, the poet's eldest brother; a file from the office of the Founder-President of the institute containing official correspondence and manuscripts of miscellaneous nature; a number of autograph letters of the poet including two letters to Mr. Kalipada Roy, sixteen letters to the late Nepal Chandra Roy, two letters to Mr. Sudhir Kumar Acharya Chaudhuri, one letter to Mr. Surendranath Kar, one letter to Mrs. Balendranath Tagore, thirteen letters written in English to Madame Andrée Karpelès, and one letter to Herr C. A. Hogman; a letter from Mahatma Gandhi (signed in Bengali) to Mr. Rathindranath Tagore; two letters from Dwijendranath Tagore to Sukumar Haldar; five letters from Mahatma Gandhi and Mahedev Desai to Mr. Rathindranath Tagore; the last letter from Mahatma Gandhi to Rathindranath Tagore, dated 27 December, 1947; two letters in verse from Dwijendranath Tagore to Anil Kumar Maitra; three pencil sketches by the poet; and a volume of devotional songs placed in an ivory case which is said to have been used by Maharshi Debendranath Tagore. Other interesting additions are transcripts of a number of letters addressed by Tagore to different persons and sixty gramophone records of the poet's songs. A complete alphabetical list of the published and unpublished notations of the poet's songs by Dinendranath Tagore is in preparation. Compilation has also been taken up of a bibliography of the poet's works translated into different European languages.

Bikaner

Anup Sanskrit Library.—The Anup Sanskrit Library at Bikaner is one of the oldest manuscript repositories in India, its history going back to the time of Maharaja Raisinghji (1571-1611). But most of the present contents of the Library were brought together by Maharaja Anup Singhji who, besides being a great scholar, was a liberal patron of learning. The collection consists of about 10,000 Sanskrit manuscripts representing all branches of Sanskrit learning and nearly 1,000 manuscripts in Hindi, Rajasthani, Urdu and other modern languages. Most of these manuscripts date earlier than the close of the seventeenth century, some going as far back as 1323 A.D. A large number bear dates and some autograph bearing the signatures of their authors. Of the latter class mention may be made of a manuscript which was presented by its author, Hari Dikshit, grandson of the celebrated grammarian, Bhattoji Dikshit. The collection

therefore offers an unexplored field for research on Indian palæography and provides the student of manuscripts with a new set of data which may be utilised in fixing with precision the chronological limits of many hitherto undated works. A part of the collection was catalogued in 1800 by Rajendralal Mitra, the doyen of antiquarians in India. The Library has now undertaken the publication of a complete catalogue. Three fasciculi of this have already been published, which cover nearly 4,000 manuscripts. A complete catalogue of the Rajasthani collection is also available in print.

Jodhpur

From a report received from Dr. Bisheshwar Nath Reu, Superintendent of Archæology, Jodhpur State, it appears that he has examined about 50 Persian *kharitas* (letters) addressed by British administrators to Maharaja Mansingh Bahadur of Jodhpur, which are preserved in the office of the Mir Munshi at Jodhpur. The letters range from 1813 to 1843 and are mostly of a complimentary nature. The first in the series is addressed by Lord Minto and is dated 1811 A.D. It refers to the military succour sent to Maharana Chattar Singh who was involved in a fight against some rebels. The last is from Lord Ellenborough conveying report of his journey from Allahabad to Calcutta. The collection comprises six letters from Lord Amherst, one of which comments adversely on the punishment awarded by the ruler of Jodhpur to the rebellious Thakurs of Marwar. Among the correspondents are included Lord Hastings, Lord Bentinck and Lord Mayo.

Indore

The recently started *Malav Itihas Mandal* (Malava Historical Society) has issued a pamphlet entitled *The Mandlik Papers and the Family.* The pamphlet contains a historical note on the illustrious Mandlik (Mandloi) family which played a very important role in the recent history of the Malwa territory, and copies of a number of letters which have been found among the archives of the extant representatives of the illustrious family. Among the documents included in the present pamphlet are letters from Sawai Jaisingh to Rao Nandalal, the contemporary head of the Mandloi family, (dated 1703); from Sawai Jaisingh to Narayandas for the collection of revenue (1721); from Santaji Bhonsle to Rao Nandalal asking him to help Ganpatrao who had been sent to Udaipur on a diplomatic mission (1724); from Peshwa Baji Rao Ballal to Nandalal advising the latter of his departure for Indore (1729); from Malharji Holkar and Ranoji Sindhia to Rao Tejkaran inviting the latter to visit his camp (1729); and from Malharrao Holkar to Rao Nandalal asking the latter to despatch eighty shooting missiles, 1¼ maund of ammunition, half a maund of lead and 50 camels. It is revealed that the major portion of the correspondence is to be found in the archives of the *Samsthan Bada Raola* (the senior branch of the family). We are told that Rao Nandlal paid a visit to the Delhi Court and received a present of two swords from the Emperor Muhammad Azam Shah. The

swords are now in the London Museum. The pamphlet has been edited by Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., a well-known scholar and a member of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Baroda

The recent activities of the State Record Department, Baroda, are reflected in the publication of a number of interesting collections of documents. Particular mention may be made in this connection of *Selections from Shastri Daftar, 1799-1839,* which embodies reproductions *in extenso* of 109 documents selected from a bundle of papers presented to the State Record Department by Mr. K. R. Marathe. Mr. Marathe is a grandson of Yeshwantrao Bapuji Marathe, who was a clerk under the celebrated Gangadhar Shastri Patwardhan. Most of the papers are either letters addressed to or written by Gangadhar Shastri. The Shastri, as is well known, belonged to the family of Patwardhans, who were the family priests of Haripant Tatya Phadke, the Peshwa's General, and played a very important role in the history of Baroda during the 18th century. Gangadhar joined the service of Colonel Walker, Resident of Baroda, and continued to work under James Rivet Carnac. Subsequently he rose to the position of Mutaliq (deputy) to Fatesinghrao, the Regent, at a salary of Rs. 5,000. He incurred the displeasure of Peshwa Bajirao for his pro-British inclinations and was murdered on 20th July 1815 at Pandharpur, at the latter's instigation. His diaries from 27 September 1814 to 3 April 1815, while he was on a mission to Poona, included in this collection, give a vivid picture of the state of things in the Peshwa's kingdom on the eve of its dissolution. The diaries of Bapu Mairal, which continue the story, have also been included in this volume.

Among other interesting documents embodied are the diaries of Kushaba, who has been identified with Krishnarao Bhagwant, deputy of Vitthalrao Bhao Khasgiwale, the minister of the Gaekwad's Household Department. These present a unique record of the daily life of the ruler of Baroda as well as the princes of the blood and afford a glimpse into the social life of the city of Baroda during the early 19th century.

The State Record Department has also brought out a volume entitled *Persian Catalogue* which gives a complete list of all Persian documents in the Baroda Archives from 1607 to 1903 with Christian dates, names of senders and addressees, and a brief indication of subjects. A volume entitled *Raoji Apaji Daftar* is in preparation. This will contain papers from the archives of the Fanses, the illustrious family of hereditary Prime Ministers of the Baroda State.

CHINA

Archival Activities of Academia Sinica, Nanking

The archival programmes of Academia Sinica are carried out by the Institute of History and Philology, which, as is well known, was established under the former's auspices in 1928. During the Sino-Japanese War the Academy was evacuated successively to Changsha, Kunming and

Li-chuang. After the Japanese surrender the Institute was retransferred to Nanking. It is refreshing to learn that throughout the war period the research activities of the Institute were carried on without interruption and that its holdings in books, antiquities and archives have been preserved in their entirety. The Historical Section of the Institution, which is mainly concerned with archives, has taken up the editing of the archives from the "Inner Cabinet" of the Ming and the Ch'ing Dynasties. The work of collecting and editing the 'Authentic records' of the Ming Dynasty is also in progress. Among other programmes are those relating to the compilation of materials on the histories of the Han, T'ang, Liang and Ming dynasties.

Microfilm Service of the National Library, Peiping

The National Library of Peiping had before the war a Praeger microfilm camera and laboratory which were installed in the premises of the Peiping Union Medical College. After the outbreak of war with Japan the camera and other equipments were removed to an unknown destination and have not yet been traced. Pending the acquisition of a new camera, the National Library has launched a project under which articles, books and manuscripts required by Chinese institutions are to be microfilmed on behalf of the Library in the U.S.A. The library of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, Iowa, is co-operating with the National Library in the project, and has already supplied a considerable quantity of films. The distribution of the films will be made in accordance with a quota system, whereby Chinese universities, colleges, and research institutes may order microfilms from the National Library free of charge within their quotas. The implemention of the scheme has been made possible by a special grant made to the National Library by the China Foundation. It is learnt that the Photostat Room of the National Library of Peiping will soon resume operations. The service will be open to both Chinese libraries and foreign students.

A Dramatic Library in Microfilms Rolls

The National Academy of Drama, Nanking, has earned the distinction of being the first institution in the East to possess an entire library in microfilms rolls. This library covers a wide range of standard books on drama and the theatre, including even such specialised subjects as make-up and theatre architecture. The items were all selected by the celebrated Chinese dramatist, Mr. Yao Hsia-nung, in 1940 while he was holding a Rockfeller Foundation fellowship at the New York Public Library. The microfilm copies were prepared at the cost of the Foundation, which intended to make a present of this entire miniature library together with the essential parts of two specially designed projectors. The projectors subsequently fell into the hands of the Japanese at Shanghai, but the library itself remained intact in Mr. Yao's custody throughout the war period. The latter was formally presented to the National Academy by Mr. Yao on behalf of the Rockfeller Foundation.

Recovery of Cultural Objects

An account was given in the July issue of the *Indian Archives* of the programme initiated by the Chinese Government for the recovery of the cultural objects pilfered by foreigners from Chinese repositories. The Commission for the Liquidation of Wartime Losses of Chinese Cultural Objects, which was set up in April 1945 to implement this programme, has completed its work and has compiled a classified catalogue containing about 3,607,074 objects of cultural and historical importance. Another catalogue of great importance, entitled 'Catalogue of Cultural Objects taken to Japan since 1894', has also been prepared under the editorship of the well-known scholar, Mr. Hsü Hung-pao. The Commission has also made enquiries regarding the objects looted by Italy and Germany during the Boxer War of 1900, and have prepared inventories which would form the basis of the future negotiations for their recovery. It is further learnt that the 36,000 volumes of books belonging to the Sun Yat-sen University, Canton, the Nankai University, Tientsin and the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai Branch, which were discovered in Japan, have been recovered and restored to their original owners.

BRITISH ISLES

Records of Indian Interest in the British Isles

Reference was made in the July issue of the *Indian Archives*, to the acquisition by the National Library of Scotland of a collection of Melville papers. It now appears that these papers consist of correspondence of Henry Dundas with Lord Cornwallis, 1786-94. These are expected to be of much value to the Indian archivist. Notice has been published of a manuscript journal of James Rennell (1742-1830) in the 100th anniversary catalogue of Barnard Quaritch (1947, p. 69, No. 174). It is entitled 'Journal of a voyage to the Sooloo Islands and North-West Coast of Borneo' and relates to the years 1762-3. Messrs. Myers & Co. have made an entry in their catalogue, No. 348, p. 35 (No. 223) in respect of a journal of tour in India, 1827-31. As reported *infra*, the British Museum has recently acquired a collection of Lord Dalhousie's correspondence with Sir Herbert Maddock relating to the year 1848-9.

Mr. D. A. Chart, Deputy Keeper of Records, Public Record Office, Northern Ireland, reports on two items of interest on India. The first is a collection of letters and account books belonging to a former Governor of Bombay of the period 1728-1733, which are now in the custody of a private owner. They are about 50 in number. We expect to publish a detailed account of these documents in a subsequent issue. The other item is a collection of papers belonging to the Marquis of Downshire which contains a number of Indian references. The most interesting letter in the collection, from the Indian point of view, is that of William Dunkin, who gives a vivid picture of the high-handed methods adopted by Warren Hastings in his government of India, and the stubborn resistance with which he was sometimes met by his subordinates.

Other letters deal with Indian politics from inside and give graphic and detailed accounts of the last stormy days of Warren Hastings' Governor-Generalship of India, especially his quarrels with Lord McCartney. It appears that Dunkin had endeavoured his best to bring about a reconciliation between the two men, although nothing came out of it in the end. Dunkin seems to have been at first regarded by Warren Hastings as a partisan of Lord McCartney. But he had so won the Governor-General's confidence that he received an appointment as an examiner of appeals. The Downshire papers are on loan with the Public Records Office, Northern Ireland, for investigation and report.

Mr. Chart also has drawn our notice to five volumes of correspondence of Lord McCartney with Eyre Coote, Warren Hastings and others on Indian subjects which had once formed part of the papers of the McCartney family and had been briefly described in the 9th Report of the Historical Manuscript Commission, Vol. II, pp. 330-340. Investigation set on foot by the Public Record Office showed that the volumes had passed through various hands and that three of them were reported to have been deposited in Government repositories in India. Enquiry has recently been instituted by the Indian Historical Records Commission to trace the whereabouts of these three volumes.

New Sir William Jones Letters

From a paper contributed by A. J. Arberry to the *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* (Vol. XI., pt. 4) it is learnt that the present Earl Spencer has among his family archives a number of unpublished letters from Sir William Jones to his one time pupil and life-long friend, Lord Althorp, the 2nd Earl Spencer. Extracts from about 36 of these letters have been published in the *Bulletin*. They help to put into a proper perspective certain aspects of Jones's activities and character which have not hitherto been sufficiently delineated. Some of them reveal his views on politics and government, crime and punishment, music and sports, public schools and Oxford dons. The letter he wrote from University College on 2 October, 1781 throws vivid light on his personal views on forms of government. "...they look upon me as a republican; very unjustly, if they mean one who wishes to see a republick in *England;* but very justly, if they mean one who thinks a republick *in the abstract* the only rational, manly, intelligible form of government."

Particularly interesting is the following passage in the letter he wrote from Bandel on 25 September, 1793, revealing as it does his sentimental love for India: "...having nothing to fear from India, and much to enjoy in it, I shall make a great sacrifice, whenever I leave it,... In fact I shall leave a country where we have no royal court, no house of lords, no clergy with wealth or power, no taxes, no fear of robbers or fire, no snow and hard frosts followed by comfortless thaws, and no ice except what is made by art to supply our desserts; add to this that... I am conscious of doing very great extensive good to many millions of native Indians, who look up to me not as their judge only, but their legislator."

It was not, however, a life of ease which he led while serving as Chief

Justice in India. A letter dated 27 August, 1787, reveals that he used to rise one hour before the sun, and walked from his garden to the fort, about 3 miles. By seven he was ready for his Pandit, with whom he read Sanskrit. At eight came a Persian and an Arab alternatively with whom he read till nine, when he had to receive the attorneys with affidavits. He was then ready for the court where he sat for five hours. When the sun was sunk in the Ganges he went to the gardens and after tea-time he read till ten. But this leisure in the evening was denied him for four months in the year during which he had to sit as a justice of peace. One letter (dated 5 March, 1782) shows that he cultivated the Japanese language also and could translate Japanese verses into English.

His admiration of things Indian is also expressed in the following lines: "...I hold the doctrine of the Hindus concerning a future state to be incomparably more rational, more pious and more likely to deter men from vice, than the horrid opinions inculcated by Christians as punishments *without* end" (Crishnanagar, 10 August, 1787). His indeed was a mind not trammelled by narrow patriotism. This is amply testified by his admiration of America. "Did you know", he wrote on 2 March, 1782, "that the Americans had flourishing settlements 700 miles from the coast? Every man among them is a soldier, a *patriot*—subdue such a people; The King may as easily conquer the moon or wear it in his sleeve."

Institute of Historical Research, London

The Institute has received as gift the historical manuscripts of the late Professor Wolfgang Michael from his widow and son. Among other things they contain eighty-two note books consisting of copies and abstracts of manuscript and printed sources illustrating English diplomatic history, 1712-1763, most of them being copies made from Public Record Office (London), India Office, Vienna Staatsarchiv, Geheimer Staatsarchiv (Berlin-Dahlem), Affaires Etrangères, Hanoverische Staatsarchiv, British Museum Manuscripts, and the Houghton Manuscripts. Although probably used in the author's printed works these manuscripts are sure to be useful to other students of the period.

The Institute was settled in last summer in its permanent home in the new wing of the central block of the University of London in Bloomsbury. It consists of four floors and a basement, and gives more space for seminar libraries, common rooms and administrative offices. It is noted that adequate provision has been made for a bindery, and steel-shelving, microfilm equipment and fluorescent lighting are gradually being installed.

Recent publications of the Institute include No. 62 of its *Bulletin* (May and November 1946). It contains an excellent note on the *Present State of Czechoslovak Archives* contributed by J. V. Polisensky, Dept. of History, Prague University, a note on historical activities in Belgium, during the year 1946, contributed by Jean Stengers, Aspirant du Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (Brussels), and a brief account of the Indian Historical Records Commission, which is from the pen of Purnendu Basu, *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary of the Commission.

Anglo-American Conference of Historians

After a long interruption the Anglo-American Conference of Historians has resumed its normal activities. A meeting was held under the auspices of that body on 5 July 1947, under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Webster at the Institute of Historical Research. Six papers were read dealing with recent and projected work on British and European history. These will be printed in No. 65 of the Bulletin of the Institute. The conference was attended by some one hundred and forty historians and archivists from the different parts of the British Isles, America and Europe. A representative Anglo-American Committee has been elected and it has been decided to hold the next annual meeting during July, 1948.

The Master of the Rolls' Archives Committee

The work so far done by the Committee has been mainly of a preliminary nature. The Registrar has so far been engaged in the organisation of local committees to enlist voluntary co-operation throughout the country. But it is extremely satisfying to note that the Committee has been able to persuade a number of owners to deposit their MSS in local repositories and induce local authorities in some cases to appoint an archivist. A number of collections have been saved from dispersal and destruction, many others have been put in order, and collections have been traced whose existence was hitherto unknown to scholars. Dr. Kathleen Edwards, who recently resigned her position as Assistant Registrar of the Committee, has been succeeded by Miss W. D. Coates, B. Litt. The treasury has been pleased to sanction some increase in the National Register Staff and in its remuneration.

Public Record Office, London

Recent acquisitions of the Public Record Office include British North Borneo sessional papers, 1908-27; Circulars from the Ministry of Health, 1939-1909; Motions on Appeals from Inferior Courts, 1907-26; Motions on Workmen's Compensation Appeals, 1910-26; Final and Interlocutory Appeals of the Court of Appeal, 1907-26; Causebooks (Chancery Division), 1921-25; and a number of judicial records. Among other interesting items are ink stamps and seal matrices of British consular ports.

The Records Office has brought out the Fifth Volume of the *Calendar of the Closed Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office,* which deals with the reign of Henry VI (1447-1454). Its difference from the earlier volumes is that in the latter the enrolments have either been transcribed or abstracted in the orthography of the originals, whereas in the present volume they are abstracted into modern English. The volume was planned and prepared under the superintendence of Sir Cyril Flower.

British Museum

Dr. Eric Millar has retired from the post of Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts. He is a well-known scholar of illuminated manuscripts and had only recently succeeded Sir Harold Bell in the Keepership.

Dr. Millar has been succeeded by Mr. A. G. Collins, Deputy Keeper in the Department.

Recent acquisitions of the Museum include Correspondence and Papers of Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex; Diaries and Correspondence of Mrs. Mary Drew, daughter of W. E. Gladstone; Relazioni de D. Barbaro, Venetian Ambassador in England, 1547-51; Papers of the family of Wentworth, 16th-18th century; Knightly Papers, including letters from Nelson to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV, and from Madame de Maintenon; Letters to George IV, as Prince of Wales, from William Pitt, the Younger, and the Earl of Pembroke, 1787, 1789; drawings of the processions connected with the coronation of Queen Elizabeth on 15 January 1559; History of Peru from 1800 to 1900, by Sir C. Markham, K.C.B.; and Deeds relating to Lord Byron and his family, including his marriage settlement.

Of particular interest to Indian archivists and historians would be a collection of letters from Lord Dalhousie, while Governor-General of India, to Sir Herbert Maddock, of the Bengal Civil Service, 1848-9.

Survey of Ecclesiastical Archives

The Pilgrim Trust, of whose generous patronage of archival and historical studies archivists in this country are already aware, has instituted a complete survey of existing Ecclesiastical Archives, down to those of Archdeaconries, based on personal inspection. A small committee has been set up to undertake the work. Archivists will be glad to learn that Mr. Hilary Jenkinson is one of its members. The programme of the committee also includes the publication of the archives surveyed.

Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts

The Commission's *Twenty Second Report* presents a succint account of its activities since 1938. It is revealed that during the war years the Commission's annual grant was drastically reduced until it fell to half the pre-war figure. The Commission also suffered considerably in consequence of the death of two of its most valued editors, Dr. Shaw and Professor Newton, and of the destruction by enemy action, in 1940, of its entire stock of *Index of Persons, 1870-1911* (Part II), which is one of the most valuable books of references for English archivists. It is further learnt that the Commission collaborated with America in the microfilming of manuscripts. The future activities of the Commission, it appears, will be mainly confined to the publication of volumes long overdue or half completed.

The other publications of the Commission include the volume on *Hastings IV*. The volume on *Bath IV* is in the press and the printing of three new volumes *Salisbury IX, Downshire V*, and *Sackville (Knole) II* has been authorised. The work on the compilation of fresh reports is continuing. Some fresh information has been received about the location of collections recently reported on and search has been instituted for papers reported to be missing.

Microfilming by Dr. Esdaile's committee has continued. Most of the

Duke of Northumberland's Syon House MSS have been copied in this way.

The Secretary's Report, presented to the Historical Manuscripts Commission in June 1947, reveals that Mr. G. M. Young, C.B., Professor Richard Pares, C.B.E., and Mr. Hilary Jenkinson have been appointed Commissioners. Sir Cyril Flower, C.B., who retired from the office of Deputy Keeper of the Public Records on 31 March, 1947, was reappointed a member of the Commission on 10 June.

British Records Association

The *Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Conference* of the Association, which has just been received, presents a succinct account not only of the various meetings which were held in connection with the conference but of the activities of the Association and its various adjuncts throughout 1946. Tuesday, 19 November, 1946 was devoted to the meetings of the *Publication* and the *Records Preservation Sections.* At the Business Meeting of the former section, Dr. A. Hamilton Thompson spoke on the need for closer supervision of editorial work by the general editor, particularly when the editors were young and inexperienced. An important part of the general editor's work, in his view, was the choice of editors. These must be really capable, and amenable to suggestion; they should not be too apt to go off on paths of their own. There must be uniformity of treatment without obscuring the identity or personality of the editor. Dr. Thompson welcomed the emphasis which was laid in the section's pamphlet, *Notes for the guidance of Editors of Record Publications,* on the need for the editor making his own transcripts of the records to be edited. The use of another man's transcripts, in his view, meant a lack of personal interest in the manuscript and resulted in a second-hand publication. Dr. Thompson concluded his address with an appeal to the Universities for the acceptance of edited texts for higher degrees. In the discussion which followed Mr. Charles Johnson supported the proposal to encourage the editing of texts by students. Printed theses, in his view, were often not very helpful. Dr. Irene Churchill discussed the question of descriptive lists as an aid to research and remarked that the former would be useful with the advent of microfilming. Mr. Hilary Jenkinson pointed out the possibility of greater attention being paid to listing than to printing texts with the introduction of microphotography.

The general meeting of the *Records Preservation Section* was opened by its Honorary Secretary, Miss L. J. Redstone, who read a very interesting paper on the *Methods used by the Records Preservation Section in the Rescue and Disposal of Records.* The main duties of the section, as is well-known, are to save records of historical value from destruction or dispersal and to place them where they will be available for genuine students. The section maintains a register showing the sources from which the various records collected by it are derived, and also the repositories to which they are ultimately transferred. The records, as soon as received, are given a British Records Association number, the same numbering being given to all the records from one owner.

This facilitates keeping trace of the records which have an identical origin.

In selecting records for preservation, the same principles are applied whether for a single document or for archives from a family muniment room or for papers from a solicitor's office. The standard followed has been set out in the Association's *Memoranda,* Nos. 3, 7 and 8. Particular care is taken to keep the records in their original arrangement and to ensure that no archives group is broken. The repositories are selected keeping in view the aim that the records should be placed where they would be most useful. Thus in the majority of cases the records of a locality are sent to a local repository. When an archive group relates to a number of localities the receiving repositories have to be persuaded to take in a considerable bulk of material relating to places outside their area, in order to prevent dispersal of records. Records on technical subjects such as printing, palæography etc., are generally sent to specialised museums or societies, preference being given to the organisations open to students. From the account given in Miss Redstone's paper it is quite evident that the section is very ably performing the functions of a clearing house for unprotected records in England. The paper ended with an appeal to local record keepers for improving their subject indexes and cross-referencing. A resolution was then passed recommending the issue of rules for the guidance of provincial archivists.

The *Technical Section* held its Business Meeting on 20 November, 1946 with Dr. R. Plenderleith in the chair. Mr. D. L. Evans of the Public Record Office, London, spoke on some of the technical problems involved in the transfer and reception of records. His address was based more or less on his experience of evacuation of public records during the World War II and of their reassembling after 1945. Mr. Evans prefers carton boxes made of corrugated cardboard to wooden containers as a means of transporting records. Moreover, boxes in his opinion should not be too big or too heavy for one person to handle. Another piece of advice given by him is that stacks should on no account be more than 5 feet high. Mr. Evans was followed by Mr. R. H. Ellis, who spoke of the archives in the battle areas in Italy and Germany where archivists followed close on the heels of the troops. Among other speakers was Major Bell, who gave a very interesting account of the salvage work done in North Italy at the end of the war. During the course of the meeting Dr. Plenderleith replied to questions concerning various difficulties which had arisen owing to the debasement or lack of repair materials.

The Association's Memorandum dated November, 1943, *British Records after the War,* and the *Report of the Master of the Rolls' Archives Committee* formed the chief topic of the annual Discussion Meeting of the Association which was held under the chairmanship of Sir Cyril Flower, a Vice-President of the Association. The meeting was attended by ninety one delegates and members. Among the principal speakers were Sir Dynne Cemlyn-Jones, a representative of the County Councils Association, Sir Maurice Powicke, Regius Professor of History, University of Oxford, and Prof. V. H. Galbraith, Director of the Institute of Historical Research. The Report was approved in principle

and substance by the Association and note was taken of the various suggestions made during the discussion. The Association further expressed the hope that the possibility and means of promoting legislation on the lines suggested in the Report might be investigated.

The General Meeting of the Association was held on 21 November. In the absence of the President, the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, Sir Cyril Flower took the chair. The meeting concerned with the reading of the Minutes of the Thirteenth Annual Conference, held on 14 November 1945. This was followed by the reading of a message from the President which contained a brief account of the past activities as well as the future projects of the Association. The meeting later formally adopted the Report of the Master of the Rolls' Archives Committee.

It is learnt from the *Fifteenth Annual Report of Council*, which has just reached us, that the *Bulletin Number 19 of the Technical Section* is in preparation, which will deal mainly with the obvious and basic principles of the Repair and Care of Documents. The advisory work of the Section continues as usual. The revision of the *Report on Parish Records* is in progress. The new edition is to contain an historical introduction and an appendix on the practical question of their care, custody and use. Another undertaking of the Committee is the *Year's Work in Archives*, the publication of which was interrupted during the war. Mr. R. H. Ellis of the Public Record Office has undertaken the editing of the work.

The plan for saving obsolete records in solicitors' offices from destruction is progressing satisfactorily. The work has been carried out with the regular assistance of paid as well as voluntary workers. A special Appeal Fund was opened last year by the President of the Association. A sum of nearly £600 has been raised, which is proposed to be utilised for the payment of part-time officers who would be entrusted with the sorting of documents entrusted to the Records' Preservation Section, as well as of other workers.

Besides holding a Discussion Meeting of General Editors, the Publications Section issued a pamphlet *Specimen Pages for Record Publication*. The Discussion Meeting was addressed by Mr. A. V. Judge on the types of records which the economic historian would most like to be published. The Section proposes to issue an authoritative statement on these lines.

Miss Irene Churchill and Mr. Hilary Jenkinson retired from their positions, as Honorary Secretaries of the Association, in which capacity they had been serving since its very foundation. It has been decided by the Council to divide the work of the two Secretaries between an Honorary Secretary and an Honorary Editor and the name of Mr. Robert Somerville, Clerk of the Duchy of Lancaster, has been proposed for the Secretary's position and that of Mr. R. H. Ellis for the duties of the Editor. The following names have been put forward by the Council for filling the existing vacancies in its membership: Mr. R. L. Atkinson, M.C., F.S.A., Secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission; Miss I. J. Churchill, D. Phil., F.S.A., Honorary Editor, Records Branch, Kent Archæological Society; Sir Cyril Flower, C.B., late Deputy Keeper

of the Records; Colonel W. Le Hardy, M.C., F.S.A., Clerk of the Records for Middlesex and Hertfordshire; Professor LePatourel, Professor of History, Leeds University; and Mr. W. Tate of the School History Department, B.B.C. The Council has also proposed the name of Dr. Solon J. Buck, Archivist of the U.S.A., for election as a Vice-President.

New Material on Johnson

Dr. Thomas Campbell's *Diary of a Visit to England in 1775*, newly edited from the original manuscript by James L. Clifford, contains an account of the Irish doctor's visits to London and his meeting with Johnson, and provides a good corrective to Boswell's idolatrous portrait of his master. The author, it appears, dined at the Thrales' on March, 16,1775 and there met Johnson for the first time. His first impression of the great man was that of one with "the aspects of an Idiot—without the faintest ray of sense gleaming from any one feature". But he renewed his visits and though he had begun by scoffing, he remained to praise. The diary he kept of his meetings disappeared mysteriously from Ireland. But it was subsequently found in Sydney and was published in 1854. Mr. Clifford's work is based on a critical study of the original manuscript and has completely superseded the Sydney edition.

Archives of the Borough of Nottingham

After an interruption of 33 years the authorities of the Corporation of Nottingham have brought out a volume of extracts from its own archives. The volume covers the years 1760-1800 and is the seventh in the series.

Historical Association, England

Recent publications of the Association include a short volume entitled *Local History Handlist* which, incidentally, is the second item in the Societies' *Special Series*. It contains a list of almost all the important manuscript sources a scholar would need to consult for the study of local history, and also a very helpful bibliography. The present volume is an important supplement to the Association's earlier works, *Parish History and Records* and *Short Bibliography of Local History*. The March (1947) issue of the Association's quarterly journal, *History*, contains an article by G. M. Trevelyan dealing with a very important question of methodology, viz., bias in history.

Alice Meynell Exhibition

The exhibition to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Alice Meynell was opened by Walter de la Mare, in last October, at the National Book League headquarters, Albemarle Street. Among the noteworthy items displayed at the exhibition were a little group of holograph letters from Charles Dickens to Alice Meynell's parents—including the one congratulating them on her birth, manuscript letters from W. E. Henley praising

Meynell's work, and a letter from Arthur Symons which refers to her style as "one of the most perfectly delightful bits of prose that I have read for a long time". One entire section of the exhibition was devoted to the records of her friendship with Coventry Patmore, Francis Thompson and George Meredith. The letter in which Patmore suggested that Tennyson should be succeeded by Mrs. Meynell was one of the most attractive placed on view.

Bibliographical Society, London

A grant from the Pilgrim Trust has enabled Miss M. S. G. Hands to undertake, under the supervision of the Bibliographical Society, the cataloguing of all pre-1700 books housed in the cathedral libraries of England. The work was begun in 1943 and the report published by Miss Hands in *The Library* (Fifth Series, Vol. II, No. 1) on the progress of her work shows that she has so far been able to make a survey of about twelve libraries. How necessary the present undertaking is will be clear from Miss Hand's statement that of all the cathedral libraries in England only twenty have printed catalogues and some have none at all.

The Edinburgh Bibliographical Society

The Transactions of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, Volume II, Part IV, presents an interesting record of the Society's activities from 1942 to 1945. Among the most interesting papers included in the volume are *The First Twenty Years of the National Library of Scotland* contributed by M. R. Dobie and William Beattie, *Authorship Attribution in the Early Pay Lists, 1656-71,* contributed by Dr. Greg, and the *Anonymous Designations in Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides and their Identification* by L. F. Powell. Most interesting both to the archivist and the palæographist will be an article contributed by Mr. Stanley Morison on *the Adoption of the Latin Uncials.* Uncials, as is well-known, is a kind of writing generally found in Latin MSS dating from the fourth to eighth century A.D. with characters of large size resembling modern capitals. Its origin is shrouded in mystery, but Mr. Morison's hypothesis is that it began its career like the Latin alphabet itself in the hands of scribes of Greek, and that it owes its distinctive character to the assimilation of the originally round Greek sorts with the square Latin alphabet. The reason for this change is attributed by the author to the gradual abandonment of Greek in favour of Latin as the liturgical language of the West.

Diploma in Archives, University of London

The School of Librarianship was established at University College, London, in 1919, and since then the University has offered a Diploma in Librarianship. The Diploma course has always included a small proportion of English palæography with the alternative of the palæography of an oriental language for oriental students. This did not, however, provide the specialised training needed by students who wished to take up full time archive work; and (largely on the initiative of Mr. Hilary

Jenkinson, the Deputy Keeper at the Public Record Office) a parallel diploma in archives has now been instituted by the University.

The name of the School has been changed to the "School of Librarianship and Archives", and the first diploma course in archives began with approximately 15 students in October, 1947. It is hoped that the majority of these students will in due course take up appointments at County Record Offices, or other approved repositories; as is well known, the organisation of record offices by county councils in England and Wales is now progressing well, and the new diploma will doubtless acquire general recognition when appointments are being made, both at the country record offices and at the various municipal libraries which are approved repositories for archives.

The new course covers the following subjects: English Palæography (forms and handwriting of English documents from the Conquest to the present day); Archive Administration; Administrative History; Mediæval Latin; Anglo-Norman French. In addition, two courses in general librarianship are included with the object of preserving contact between archive work and librarianship. The course is open to graduates with a first or second class honours degree in arts, and can be taken in one year, or on a part-time basis. Practical work is carried out during the course both at the Public Record Office, and at certain county record offices.

Further information regarding the course can be obtained on application to the Director, School of Librarianship and Archives, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

A Central Library of Master Films of English Records

The Council of the British Records Association is exploring the possibility of creating a Central Library of Master Films of English Records that would house the microfilms, amounting to 32,000 feet, which the Association was able to prepare during the war. The project was made possible through two generous grants from the Pilgrim Trust. The microfilm collection is now in the custody of the British Museum and includes copies of the Probate Registers in District Registries down to 1600 and of those of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and Exchequer Court of York down to 1700.

Aslib Twentysecond Conference

The Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux held its 22nd Annual Conference from 19 to 21 September, 1947, at the London School of Economics. The meeting was to be presided over by Sir Reginald Stradling, President of the Association, but he was unavoidably prevented from attending. The Annual General Meeting was held on Friday evening in which various reports were approved. The proceedings on Saturday morning were opened by Professor R. E. Peierls, who spoke on "the effect of atomic energy developments on scientific and technical publication". The address dwelt mainly on the implications of the prohibition of the publication of official secrets particularly in relation to atomic energy. A symposium was thereafter held by Dr. G. M. Dyson,

Dr. W. E. Batten and Dr. J. W. Perry on the Punched Card System and their application to library and technical work. In the evening an interesting demonstration was arranged for punched card apparatus of various types to illustrate the discussion held on the subject in the afternoon. Saturday evening was set apart for replies given to questions sent beforehand by the delegates. Among papers read on Sunday was one on Format and Efficiency; How the style and make-up of the periodicals affects their use, by Dr. V. E. Parke and Mr. L. G. Patrick. The last session was devoted to a debate on the subject 'Both sides of the librarian's desk'. Mr. Eric N. Simons pleaded the case of the library user. He was ably opposed by Miss Exley, formerly of the Sheffield City Libraries, and now Librarian and Information Officer of Messrs. Bools, Nottingham.

U.S.S.R.

The archival policy of the Government of the U.S.S.R. is reflected in the series of rules which have been issued from time to time to maintain the integrity of the archival heritage of the Union. One set of rules, which would particularly interest Indian archivists, deals with the all-important question of how to keep in order the growing archival accumulations of the various government agencies. These accumulations have a tendency to move away from their original repositories, with every organisational change in the administrative units, thus rendering the task of the archivist and the historian to trace them increasingly difficult. The Russian answer to the question is embodied in the *Rules for the determination of an archival fonds*, published on 7 September, 1939, by the Chief of the Main Archival Administration of the People's Commissariat of the Interior, U.S.S.R. That answer in short is that all archival materials should be arranged and preserved by *fonds* i.e. in the order in which they were created. The term *fonds* for the purposes of the Rules means, "the totality of the archival materials set aside in the process of the activity of a given institution, enterprise, military unit, public organisation, or an organically and operatively independent part thereof". The organic and operative independence of a body is indicated by the existence of a separate budget, a personnel schedule, or a special legislative act determining its jurisdiction and functions. Institutions, enterprises, military units, and public organisations through the activities of which materials have been set aside for preservation as archives are designated, in relation to these materials, *fonds*-originators. The question, whether a body is an independent *fonds*-originator depends on whether it is organically and operatively separate i.e. whether it has a separate budget or a personnel schedule or its jurisdiction and functions are determined by a special legislative act. Not all bodies are therefore entitled to originate new *fonds* of their own.

A *fonds* is not subject to division. When an institution is replaced by a new one or when one or several institutions are derived from another, the archives of the parent organisation are not to be divided. In such cases the files of the completed cases are to be included in the fonds of the original institution, while the files of incomplete cases transferred to the other institution or institutions for completion are to be included in the *fonds* of the latter. Nor does the renaming of an institution, its

transfer from one department to another, or a reorganisation that does not constitute a radical change of its primary functions justify dividing its records into separate *fonds*. Similarly the archives of an institution that has temporarily discontinued its activities and later resumed them should not be segregated but should constitute one single *fonds*. Nor should the records of secret sections of an institution be organised as separate *fonds*. They are to be kept as part of the main body of the archives of the institution though registered and preserved separately. For this purpose the term *fonds* should be distinguished from 'archival collection'. The latter term is applied to a group of records that belong by provenance to one or more *fonds* but have been segregated and arranged according to a predetermined scheme, e.g. according to subject or to palæographic or external characteristics of the documents. An 'archival collection', if it is an independently arranged and registered unit, is comparable to a *fonds*. When it is possible to distribute archival materials into *fonds*, the creation of an archival collection is not permissible.

FRANCE

An account was given in the January number of the *Indian Archives* of the losses sustained by the French Archives during the World War II. A more complete record of the losses has since been published in *Bulletin Philologique et Historique du Comité des Travaux historiques*, 1944-5. But most of the archives (whether national, departmental or local) have since reopened, and their contents are generally open for research.

The ARCHIVES NATIONALES has issued a new instalment of the *Analytical Inventory of Hommages Rendered to the Chamber of France* (*Chamber of Accounts*, series P), by the late L. Mirot. It is learnt that the Archives will shortly bring out the third volume, fasc 2, and the fourth volume, fasc 1, of *the Summary register of papers deposited by the Ministers at the Archives Nationales*. The last deals with the archives of the Ministry of Justice and contains an introduction by George Bourgin.

The Archives Nationales, which so long consisted of two main sections, (1) *Ancient*, dealing with archives earlier than 1789, and (2) *Modern*, dealing with the archives of later dates, has recently opened a new contemporary sub-section which deals with recent records, such as the archives of the Vichy Government and the French Armistice Commission, the reports of the French Ministries, etc. There is a proposal to develop the sub-section into a full-fledged autonomous wing of the Institution. The calendaring and classification programmes are being carried on though on a small scale. We expect to publish in a subsequent issue of the *Indian Archives* an account we have received from M. Charles Samaran of the history and activities of the Archives Nationales. We have also received a similar account concerning the Archives of the Department of Seine-and-Oise through the courtesy of its Chief Archivist F. de Vaux de Foletier which also has been reserved for publication in a subsequent issue.

The Association Amicale des Archivistes Français has resumed its activities and has revived its journal *La Gazette des Archives*, which is at present being published in a mimeographed form. One of the most

interesting items published in the gazette is *A Bibliography of Public Inventories since 1940.*

The ECOLE DES CHARTES is engaged in turning out a fairly good number of trained archivists every year. Its present director is M. Clovis Brunel. It has an annual bulletin entitled the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes.* The current issue contains a detailed account of the recent acquisitions by the Bibliothèque Nationale.

The COMMISSION ON THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR OF 1914 has resumed its activities and has decided to complete the publication of the diplomatic documents for 1894-1900 and 1906-11. It will be recalled that the Commission was set up by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs after the conclusion of the first World War. In 1946 the Commission published Vol. IX-2 of the second series and Vol. XI of the first series. Vol. X of the second series is reported to be ready for printing. The COMMISSION OF DIPLOMATIC ARCHIVES has similarly undertaken to bring to completion the series, *Recueil des Instructions aux Ambassadeurs, Grande-Bretagne,* with a volume covering the years 1715-89. The volume is to be edited by Professor Vancher. The COMMITTEE ON Historical TRANSACTIONS, which is an official institution attached to the Ministry of National Education, has also restarted its work. It is divided into two sections, one being devoted to French history prior to 1715 and the other to the post-1715 period. The Committee holds monthly meetings and publishes an annual bulletin.

Another organisation which deserves to be mentioned is the French Committee of Historical Sciences. It has Professor Fawtier as its chairman. A Franco-British Conference was organised under its auspices in September 1946 and a Franco-Belgian Conference was held in May 1947.

Most prominent among the recently started organisations is the Commission on the history of the occupation and liberation of France. Its immediate programmes include the publication *in extenso* of the reports of the French Delegation for the Armistice at Wiesbaden (1940-4). The first volume of the series, covering the period June-October 1940, is in the press.

M. Charles Samaran has, in collaboration with M. R. Guadilhon, compiled a volume of *Bibliography of Historical and Archæological works published by the learned Societies in France* 1910-1940, Vol. I). This, in fact, is a continuation of the famous Bibliography by M. Lasteyrie.

GERMANY

A conference of the archivists in the American Zone was held in Banberg on 10 and 11 April. The inaugural address was delivered by Major Lester K. Born, Archives Officer of the Military Government of Germany (U.S.). The meeting was attended by the representatives of the various state, municipal, and private archives who submitted reports on the condition of the archives in their custody. The special topics discussed included the relationship of the archives to the state administration and the units of military government; the publication of archival periodicals; the exchange of archival materials; and the training of archivists.

It is learnt that the school for archivists in Dahlem has been abolished. But steps are being taken to restart the Munich School, where it is proposed to introduce a three-year course. Another school has been started in Marburg since 1 October, 1947 with a two-year archival course.

An archival journal entitled *Mitteilungsblatt* is being published from the British Zone. The first number which has just come out has been edited by the State Archives of Dusseldorf and is devoted to the discussion of archival questions on a professional level. Vol. 46 of *Archivalische Zeitschrift*, which incidentally is the earliest of archival periodicals, has been ready for the press since 1945. Paper scarcity is holding up the publication of this very interesting and useful journal.

There is a proposal for setting up an association of archivists consisting of representatives from both the British and American Zones. The Board of Directors of the association is to consist of: Dr. Griesser, Dr. Moderback, and Dr. Vollmer from the British Zone; and Dr. Miller, Dr. Sante, Dr. Schaffer and Dr. Winkler from the American Zone.

U.S.A.

Archival policy of the U.S. Government

Nothing mirrors so accurately the general attitude of a government to the problem of archives than the measures adopted or inspired by it to protect and preserve its own archival heritage. For a verification of the truth of the statement one need only look at the rapidly growing collection of statutes and administrative orders issued on archival subjects under the initiative of the present Federal Government of the United States, which undoubtedly is one of the most archive-minded governments in the world. The most important of the archival enactments passed during the present regime is the National Archives Act of 1934 which, by establishing a central record office at Washington, brought to fruition the long agitation of the U.S. historians for a national archives. The Act also created the National Archives Council, which is composed of the Secretaries of each of the executive departments of the government, the Archivist of the U.S.A. and several other members, and determines the policy to be pursued and draws up the programmes to be carried out by the National Archives.

Among other significant legislations mention may be made of the *Act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government* (*1943*), which authorises the National Archives Council to promulgate regulations establishing procedures for compiling and submitting to the Archivist of the United States lists and schedules of records proposed for disposal, procedures for disposal of records authorised for disposal and standards for the reproduction of records by photographic or microphotographic processes. Such regulations, when approved by the President, are to be binding on all agencies of the United States Government. The Act further provides that the head of each agency should submit to the Archivist (1) lists of any records in the custody of the agency that have been photographed or microfilmed and that, as a consequence, do not appear to have sufficient value to justify their further

preservation; (2) lists of any records that are not needed by it in the transaction of their current business and that do not appear to have administrative, legal, research or other value, and schedules proposing the disposal, after the lapse of specified periods of time, of records of a specified form and character that have accumulated or are likely to accumulate in the custody of the agency. These lists and schedules are to be examined by the Archivist, and, if approved by the latter, to be placed before a Joint Committee of Congress consisting of two members of the Senate and the members of the Committee on the Disposal of Executive Papers of the House of Representatives. The records listed or scheduled are to be disposed of in accordance with the decision of the Committee. But records pertaining to claims and demands by the United States Government or against it, or to any accounts in which that government is concerned, cannot be disposed of until such claims, demands and accounts have been fully settled.

A Regulation has been adopted by the National Archives Council under this Act dealing with the manner in which records selected for weeding are to be disposed of. In fact no records are to be destroyed unless their contents are considered of such nature that their disclosure might be prejudicial to the interests of the government. Nor should any records be destroyed which might be transferred to any state, dependency, or to any appropriate educational institution, library, museum, or historical, research or patriotic organisation that may have made application for them. Other records are to be sold as waste paper. Only non-saleable papers should be destroyed.

Equally instructive is the Regulation which fixes the standard for the reproduction of records by photography or microphotography. All photographic film or paper used, as well as their processing, are to comply with the minimum standards approved by the United States National Bureau of Standards. The records, moreover, should be photographed in such an order that the integrity of the files will be preserved. Reproductions are to be placed in conveniently accessible files and adequate provisions are to be made for their preservation, examination and use. It may be mentioned that under the Act of 1943, already cited, all photographs and microphotographs made in compliance with these regulations have the same force and effect as their originals would have, and are treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in evidence. Certified copies of such photographs and microphotographs are equally admissible in evidence.

Another regulation which would interest our readers is that concerning the transfer of records to the National Archives. This regulation authorises the Archivist of the U.S.A. to requisition for transfer to the National Archives (1) any records that the head of the agency that has the custody of them may offer for transfer; (2) any records that have been in existence for more than fifty years unless the head of the agency that has the custody of them certifies in writing that they must be retained in his custody for use in the conduct of current administration; (3) any records of any Federal Agency that has gone out of existence unless the head of the agency having their custody certifies in writing that they are needed in performing any transferred functions of the defunct

agency; and (4) any other records that the National Archives Council by special resolution may authorise to be transferred to the National Archives.

Mention may also be made of President Truman's Executive Order 9784 (issued on 25 September, 1946) *Providing for the More Efficient Use and For the Transfer and Other Disposition of Government Records.* Under this order the head of each agency is to establish and maintain an active continuing programme for the effective management and disposal of its records. Agencies are to retain in their custody only those records that are needed in the conduct of their current business and are to transfer promptly all other records to the National Archives. With a view to preventing dispersal of records the Order further provides that no records should be transferred from one agency to the custody of another without the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. This rule, however, does not affect their retirement to the National Archives, or temporary loans for official use, or transfers necessitated by statutes or executive orders. Any records in the custody of any agency which, in the judgement of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, are not needed in the conduct of its current business and are needed in the conduct of business of another agency, should ordinarily be transferred to the latter. But before such transfer the records should be accessioned by the National Archives and placed on loan to the agency requiring them. The Civil Service Commission, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is to promulgate regulations requiring and governing the establishment, content, inter-agency transfer and other disposition of personnel records, provided that these laws are not inconsistent with the regulations of the National Archives Council. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget, moreover, is authorised to conduct such inspection, require such reports, and issue such directives and regulations as he may deem necessary. But all these steps are to be taken with the advice and the assistance of the National Archives.

Standardisation of Archival Service

The solicitude of the U.S. Government for the proper upkeep of its archival wealth is also reflected in the policy it has recently adopted for the recruitment to archivist positions in Washington, D.C., and throughout the United States. According to the announcements recently released on the subject by the Civil Service Commission, examinations will henceforth be held for selection of candidates for such positions, and appointments are to be made from the registers established as a result of these examinations. For the purposes of recruitment, archival posts have been classified on the basis of pay and functions into six grades to be known as P-1, P-2, P-3, P-4, P-5 and P-6. The examination to be held for P-1 will be known as Junior Professional Assistant Examination, while that for the other grades as Archivist Examination. For the latter applicants are required either to have completed a 4-year course in a college or a university in history, political science, sociology, economics and public administration or to have four years' experience, demonstrating that the applicant possesses background knowledge in the social sciences

necessary for the successful performance of professional archival duties. In addition to meeting the above requirements the applicants for P-2, must show one year of successful experience in performing archival duties or in scholarly research involving extensive use of archival material. Those for P-3 must possess two years' experience as required for P-2, at least one year of which must have been in the performance of archival duties, such as compilation of written reports or studies relative to specific archival materials. Similarly, candidates for P-4 are required to have three years' progressive experience in archival science which has included responsibility for the direction and supervision of at least two important archival activities. Applicants for P-5 are to have, in addition to experience as required for P-4, experience in professional consultative services in various aspects of the administration of archives and the supervision and direction of employees. Candidates for P-6 must demonstrate a thorough knowledge of archival management, a high degree of technical competence in the original successful solution of unusually difficult archival problems and the ability to direct and co-ordinate a comprehensive and highly important programme of archival management. To be rated eligible for any grade an applicant must be able to show that he has, both by training and experience, the ability to perform the duties of the position applied for.

The duties of the members of the Archival Service have been specified by the Civil Service Commission as follows:

1. Examining and appraising records to determine which have sufficient legal, research, or administrative value to warrant preservation. Making reports on the basis of such examinations.

2. Planning or preparing guides, inventories, indexes and other needed finding aids or descriptive analyses of records.

3. Planning or supervising documentary publication programmes involving printing, photography or other copying processes, reviewing, appraising and advising with respect to documentary reproduction projects; selecting, arranging, identifying and editing material to be published or reproduced.

4. Maintaining an efficient reference service for government officials, scholars, or the general public, and advising researchers as to how to use the records most effectively.

5. Conducting research in archival history, administration, and technique or in the history programmes, and record-making activities of the Federal Agencies and presenting the results effectively in oral or written communications.

6. Protecting records against physical deterioration, and planning or supervising rehabilitation measures for those that may have suffered damage from improper handling, improper storage, floods, fire, exposure or other causes.

7. Accessioning records, analysing them, and planning their most logical arrangement to facilitate reference service.

8. Planning, supervising, and evaluating the results of comprehensive surveys of records made to secure information on such matters as subject content, conditions of storage and costs of maintenance.

9. Formulating,installing, or supervising systems of records management, and analysing and improving existing systems.

It is further learnt that the Civil Service Commission has established a Committee of Expert Examiners for the purpose of conducting examinations to fill archival posts. The Committee has three members from the National Archives staff and one each from the War and the Navy Departments.

The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Among the recent acquisitions of the National Archives are the Records of the Collector of Customs, 1783-1933; of the Bureau of Inspection and its predecessors, 1789-1921; of the Department of the Treasury, 1789-1915; of the Danish Government of the Virgin Islands, 1850-1917; of the Bureau of Ships, 1914-1944; of the District Court of the United States, 1833-1939; and of the Post Office Department, 1861-1942, including orders and journals of the Postmaster General, 1876-1905. It is learnt that the National Archives has recently made arrangements with the State Department for the transfer of non-current records of Foreign Service Posts all over the world. Among the records received for custody under this arrangement may be mentioned those of the American Consulate General at Brussels, 1912-1935; of the American Consulates at Brisbane, Australia, 1912-1928; and Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa; of the closed American Consulates in Jamaica; and the records of the legation at Sophia. Three items will be of particular interest to the archivists in Asia, viz., the records of the American Consulate General at Calcutta, 1858-1936; of the Consulates at Colombo, 1870-1935, and Aden, 1887-1932.

Another class of records, the custody of which has been rightly entrusted to the National Archives, consists of those relating to the United States' participation in International Conferences, Commissions and Expositions. Under this group particularly deserving of mention are the papers relating to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, 1909, and those relating to the Pan-American Conferences, 1906-33.

The National Archives is pursuing a progressive accession policy in respect of film and photographic archives as well as sound recordings. Among the most important collections acquired under this head between July and December 1947 may be mentioned a number of photographic prints and negatives made or collected by the Foreign Economic Administration, 1943-45, showing, among other things, general economic conditions in the countries of South America and Africa, lend-lease shipments to China, Germany, India, Italy and the Soviet Union, and agricultural projects in the South Pacific areas. A series of news-reels, April-September, 1947, presented by the Paramount News and sound recordings of the speeches made by President Harry S. Truman, April-September, 1947, presented by the National Broadcasting Corporation, constitute some of the other items acquired under this head.

The National Archives has also accumulated a fairly good collection of archives of foreign interest. Among its recent acquisitions are captured German documents from the Heeresarchiv at Potsdam, consisting of correspondence and other papers of Von Winterfeldt, Frederick the Great, Von Boyen, Scharnhorst, Von Moltke, Von Roon, Von Gneisenau, Von Seclt, Von Schlieffen, Von Ludendorff, Von Groener, and Von Krosigk and fragments of various German collections and exhibits, 1679-1945. Other items of interest are the records of the German American Bund and its branches including 420 photographs and lithographs, showing Nazi officials and activities in Germany, and German costumes, paintings, architecture and related materials, and 110 sound

recordings of German folk songs, programmes at Bund rallies, and a speech made by Hitler.

Recent publications of the National Archives include a pamphlet entitled, *The National Archives—What It is and What It Does,* a list of file microcopies of records in the National Archives, and an *Inventory of the Records of the Rubber Survey Committee, August-September, 1942. The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Archivist of the U.S.A.* has been received. We expect to review it in a subsequent issue of the *Indian Archives.*

On July 11, 1947, Dan M. Lacy resigned his position as Assistant Archivist of the United States. He has been succeeded by Dr. Wayne C. Grover. Dr. Grover was on the staff of the National Archives from July 1935 to June 1942, when he was transferred to the Office of the Co-ordinator of Information. In January 1943 he received a commission in the Army as a Captain and returned to civilian status in May 1946, having risen to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He has since been administering the records of the War Department. He received a Doctorate of Philosophy in Political Science from the American University, Washington, in 1946, his subject being 'The Records Administration Programme of the Department of War'.

Association of Federal Photographic Librarians

A permanent organisation of photographic librarians has been recently started in Washington with a view to pooling information on the photographic holdings of the Federal Government which are preserved in many collections and many agencies, and also on improved methods of storage, indexing and reference procedure. The Association has the following principal office bearers:—Hermine H. Baumhofer of the National Archives (President); Alice Kuhn of the Army Pictorial Service (Vice-President); Delia Ranalli of the Public Information Division, Navy Department (Secretary); and J. R. Wilson, Visual Presentations Division, Labour Department (Treasurer). The Association has already published a guide to the photographic holdings of the Federal Government in a mimeographed form.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston

The commendable effort of the Massachusetts Historical Society which has borne fruit in the publication of five volumes of papers covering the history of the Winthrop family of Massachusetts and Connecticut will go a long way to fill an important blank in the early history of the U.S.A. The fifth volume, which came out recently, covers the years 1645-1649 and furnishes an important key to the early history of New England.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester

It was a happy inspiration which induced the American Antiquarian Society to undertake, thirtyfour years ago, the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography of American newspapers. Dr. Clarence S.

Brigham, to whom the work was entrusted, has completed his survey, and the results of his investigations have been embodied in the Society's latest publication: *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820*, which is a unique record of some 2,120 newspapers. The work not only gives the full history of each newspaper examined, but a list of all the existing files and their photostat copies indicating their whereabouts in each case. Notice has been taken of about 194 newspapers of which no copies are now to be found anywhere. The book also contains full indexes of titles and of printers, editors and publishers. Among the collections consulted by Dr. Brigham mention may be made of the holdings of the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, the Harvard Library and above all, the Society's own unrivalled files.

Bibliographical Society of America

Vol. 41, No. 3 of the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, which has just been received, contains a number of items which would be of interest to archivists and librarians in this country in spite of their being devoted mostly to American subjects. Special mention may be made in this connection of Mr. W. S. Tryon's article on '*Book Distribution in Mid-Nineteenth Century America*' which embodies the results of his examination of the records and correspondence of the publishing house of Ticknor and Fields. The Ticknor and Fields papers, it is gathered, were recently presented to the Houghton Library at Harvard by Messrs. Houghton Mifflin, the successor of the publishing firm. These papers throw a flood of light on the publishing conditions, distribution methods, discounts, agency and subscription marketing and other important aspects of book trade on which detailed information was not available.

American Historical Association, Washington, D.C.

The American Historical Association is the national organisation of persons interested in history and in the promotion of historical work and studies in the United States of America. Founded in 1884 by a group of representative scholars, it was incorporated by an act of Congress in 1889. Its membership is drawn not only from every state of the Union, but also from all the territories and dependencies, from Canada and South America, and from a number of foreign countries. The Association holds one meeting annually during the last week of December in cities so situated as best to accommodate in turn the members in different parts of the country. It publishes each year an Annual Report, usually in two volumes, the printing being done by the government. The report contains the proceedings of the Association and the more important papers read at the annual meetings and valuable collections of documents, bibliographical contributions, reports on American archives, and the activities of historical societies etc. The Association also runs a quarterly journal entitled the *American Historical Review*, which is universally recognised as the standard American periodical devoted to history. It, moreover, publishes a series of annual volumes comprising

the essays to which are awarded, in alternate years, the Herbert Baxter Adams and the Justin Winsor Prizes for the best monographs on European and American history respectively.

The Association appeals through its meetings, publications and other activities, not only to the student, writer, or teacher of history, but also to the librarian, the archivist, the editor, and to all who have any interest in history, local, national, or general. It has, since 1914, an office in London for the benefit of the many American students working in the Public Record Office, London and in the British Museum. It has also established offices in several other seats of learning in foreign countries. It has set up several committees to assist in implementing its various programmes, the most important being the committees on Historical Manuscript Commission, Bibliography, Publications, History in Schools, and Conference of Historical Societies.

The Association has from the very first lent special attention to the compilation of bibliography which, in its view, is the indispensable tool of historical research. Among its various achievements in this field mention may be made of the publication of *A Union List of Collections on European History in American Libraries,* which has proved of greatest value to librarians and historians alike. Other undertakings of the Association include the compilation and publication of an annual bibliography of writings on American History.

Realising the importance of the work of the many local historical societies, the Association has, from its earliest days, maintained close relations with these kindred organisations. Since 1904 a conference of delegates of historical societies has been held in connection with the annual meetings of the Association. At these conferences are considered such problems as the arousing of local interest in history, the collection and publication of historical material, and the maintenance of historical museums and co-operative enterprises, too great for any one society. Among the most important of these enterprises mention may be made of the compilation of a catalogue of the documents in the French archives relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley.

The Association has from the first realised the importance of public archives. In 1899 it constituted a Public Archives Commission to examine and report upon the general character, historical value, physical condition and administration of public records of the various States and of the smaller political divisions. The Commission published reports on the archives of almost every state, and was, furthermore, instrumental in securing legislation providing for the proper care and administration of this valuable class of historical material. In 1909 the Commission held an annual conference in connection with the annual meeting of the Association for the discussion of technical problems connected with archives-keeping. The practice of holding annual conferences was continued till the formation of the Society of American Archivists in 1936. Both the Association and its Commission worked ceaselessly to secure for the national archives at Washington a central building where the records of the Federal Government might be properly housed and cared for, instead of being, as then, scattered among several hundred

offices. These efforts bore fruit in 1934 in the foundation of the present National Archives of U.S.A.

An important function of the Association is the discovery of manuscript sources of American history. The Historical Manuscript Commission, which was created in 1895, under the auspices of the Association, has published in its Annual Reports a number of historical documents including such collections as the dispatches of the French Commissioners in the United States, 1791-1797; the correspondence of Clark and Genot, 1793-1794; and the papers of John C. Calhoun. Among the recent publications may be mentioned *Letters from the Berlin Embassy, 1871-1874, 1880-1885*, which have appeared in the 2nd volume of the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1942*. This collection consists of the private correspondence between Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary in Gladstone's two ministries, and Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador in Berlin, and not only brings to light those aspects of Anglo-German relations which had hitherto remained unknown, but provides a striking instance of that system of private correspondence between Secretaries of State and Ambassadors which existed in the nineteenth century. Happily for students of history the private letters received by Lord Russell from Secretaries of States were returned to the senders after his death and most of them are now to be found at the Public Record Office, London.

The Annual Report of the Association for 1945 contains a report from the Special Committee which was appointed sometime ago for the purpose of finding a way to reproduce the British House of Commons *sessional papers*, 1800-1900. The committee has recommended that this should be done by micro-print, a process by which a hundred or more pages of a book or manuscript can be reproduced on each side of a small sheet of photographic paper. The actual reproduction was delayed on account of the war, but substantial portions are already available in micro-print form.

Library of Congress

A selected group of documents from the papers of John Hay 1838-1905, a distinguished Secretary of State of the U.S.A. have been received by the Library as a gift from his wife and son. The collection includes Hay's correspondence from 1897 to 1905, and among the distinguished persons figuring in it are Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, Brooks Adams, Henry James and Mark Twain. Another outstanding recent acquisition is a group of papers belonging to Ray Stannard Baker, the biographer of Woodrow Wilson, which throw a flood of light on the life of the distinguished statesman. The Library has also received the personal and professional papers of Frederick Law Olmstead 1822-1903, one of America's earliest city-planners, containing about 30,000 documents. Among his correspondents, whose papers have been preserved in the collection, are Washington Irving, Henry Adams, James Russell Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Other recent accessions include Benjamin Harrison Letters, 1862-65, and the letters of Gouverneur Morris and John Quincy Adams to Charles John Michael De Wolf, the head of

a private bankhouse in Antwerp. The last is a gift from M. and Mme. George de Caters of Antwerp, Belgium.

The Map Division of the Library has been enriched by a number of important acquisitions among which are: *The English Pilot; Describing the West Indian Navigation, from Hudson's Bay to the River Amazones* (1783); *Atlas Terrestris* (1700) containing 78 coloured maps; William Faden's large folio *Atlas* of 49 maps dating from 1778 to 1797; the War Department *Order of Battle Maps* covering Sicily and Italy and comprising five handsomely bound volumes; and 1069 map-sheets recording Danish topographical surveys on several scales received from the Government of Denmark. Among items of Asiatic interest is a very finely coloured manuscript map from the collection of Sir Gilbert Elliot, first Earl of Minto, which is entitled 'A plan of Prince of Wales Island' and the Harbour of Fort Cornwallis, exhibiting a view of Queda Shore from the Carrion River to Quala Mooda point, being the extent of coast granted to the Honourable Company by the king of that country: surveyed agreeably to the orders of the Hon'ble, the Governor and Council in 1809'. The map measures 46¼ by 23¼ inches and is drawn on the scale of one inch to the mile. It is said to record the first accurate survey of the Island of Penang and the surrounding islands and mainland.

The Library held from 4 to 10 October an exhibition to mark the 125th anniversary of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, the nineteenth President of the United States, whose administration was distinguished for his lenient policy towards the South, his interest in reform measures, and his support of a sound financial policy. Among the principal exhibits were the autograph draft, a part of Hayes' fourth annual message to Congress, 6 December, 1880, dealing with reform of the civil service. The Library also organised an exhibition to commemorate the death of 'Single Tax' George from 25 to 31 October and three others to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the birth of Pierre Bayle, French philosopher, critic and encyclopœdist: the 150 the birth day of Benjamine Hale, American clergyman and scientist, and the 125th birthday of Matthew Arnold. An exhibition was also organised between 4 and 10 November for the display of early Chinese books and manuscripts, two of the most interesting items being the oldest Chinese manuscript (6th Century A.D.) and the oldest block-print (975 A.D.). The exhibition also included facsimile reproductions of samples of early Chinese writing on oracle bones and on slips of wood, rubbings from inscriptions on stones and a coloured Chinese fresco of the 10th Century.

SOUTH AFRICA

Van Riebeeck Society, Cape Town

The Society's aim is to print or reprint valuable books and documents relating to the history of South Africa. Its recent publications include *The Chronicle of Jeremiah Goldswain*, Vol. I, 1819-1836. Goldswain was born at the beginning of the nineteenth century in Buckinghamshire England and migrated to Albany, South Africa, as a labourer in 1819.

His journal was preserved in the Cape Archives and is now published with the permission of the authorities of that Archives.

Privately owned Manuscripts on South African History

An award from the Leverhulme Research Fellowship, London has enabled Miss Una Long to carry out under the auspices of University of Cape Town, a survey of privately owned manuscripts relating to the history of South Africa from 1812 to 1920. The results of the survey are now embodied in a volume covering 458 pages which is entitled *An Index to Authors of Unofficial, Privately owned Manuscripts Relating to the History of South Africa.* Besides containing a complete index to the authors of the manuscripts surveyed, the book also includes full biographical notes on them, copies, summaries and extracts of documents examined, a chronological table and an appendix of documents originating outside Africa.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
23 FEB 1949
MADRAS

BOOK-REVIEWS

Richard Hakluyt and His Successors. Edited by Edward Lynam, D.Litt., M.R.I.A., F.S.A. The Hakluyt Society, London, 1946. Pp. 192+lxvii and Plates.

THE VOLUME under review was issued by the Hakluyt Society to commemorate the centenary of its foundation. It is a collection of five essays—all written by eminent members of the Society. The name most familiar in India is that of Sir W. Foster about whose work the authors of the *Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India* say "that anything edited by him should be read and that the editing is as near perfection as we are likely to get". Besides the general index, the volume includes the prospectus of the Society, first adopted on 4 March, 1847, a list of its publications and maps with indexes and a list of members as it stood in August 1946.

One of the essays deals with the Hakluyt Society itself—a retrospect of its history during a century of its existence. This is from the pen of Sir W. Foster who has long been associated with the Society as member, Secretary, President and member of the Council. In this short article the distinguished writer adverts to the circumstances leading to the foundation of the Society and the contribution made by various selfless workers to its success, particularly by the successive Secretaries. The Society has published 193 serial volumes and 33 extra volumes during the 100 years of its existence. The editors have ordinarily received no remuneration for their labours except 25 copies of each work which they have prepared. The early editors were rather too hasty and did not think it necessary to undertake careful research which, by the way, was the distinctive characteristic of all Hakluyt's work. But the standard improved later and did not give any scope for criticism of the kind made by Froude against the early works.

In the last essay, the President, Edward Lynam, draws attention to certain difficulties with which the Society and for the matter of that publishers everywhere have been faced. These are the rise in the cost of book production and the non-availability of competent honorary editors. He, however, sounds a note of quiet optimism and it is to be hoped that the Society's useful work will not be curtailed by reason of these difficulties.

Quite properly, the pride of place is given to the patron saint of the Society—Richard Hakluyt. Hakluyt, as Dr. Williamson points out in his admirable essay, was not only a geographer but the founder of oceanic history. He was the historian of English achievements beyond the seas. He was by no means the pioneer in advocating voyages with a view to discovery and creating public interest in oceanic expansion. But he was certainly the greatest. He was not swayed by any consideration of personal gain or renown, his object was purely patriotic. He wanted his country to be great among the nations and realized that she could be so only by

means of trade. There being a slump in European markets, overseas trade must be developed and voyages and discoveries were the essential pre-requisites. Voyages would also lead to the increase of sea power so essential to the safety of his home island. Asia was to be the ultimate goal but North America appealed to him most, not only as a stepping stone to Asia but as an ideal colony for the indigent and surplus population of his country.

His work was twofold. He inspired others to translate foreign books of travel into English and he himself edited and published books of travel. He also wrote on his own, pointing out the manifold advantages of colonizing North America—his favourite project. His greatest work was *The Principal Navigations* etc.—a complete collection of all the English travels and explorations by sea or land—published in 1589. It was revised and enlarged and published in 3 volumes in 1598-1600. He went on publishing and sponsoring publications mainly on America and the East Indies. Publication of English translations of the pioneer Dutch voyages of 1595 and Linschoten's description of the East was due to his inspiration. He was the permanent consultant of the E. I. Co. on East Indian matters.

He went on collecting materials for a further issue of the *Voyages*, but his death, on 23 November 1616, put an end to his work which was taken over by "his literary heir", Samuel Purchas, whose life and work form the subject matter of another essay by Sir W. Foster.

Purchas—a clergyman like Hakluyt—published his first book *Purchas His Pilgrimage* in 1613—"a kind of world gazetteer—primarily concerned with religions and customs". His second book was also mainly on religion. After the death of Hakluyt his collection of voyages made since the issue of the 1598-1600 edition of his *Voyages*, came into the hands of Purchas about 1620, probably by purchase. Purchas had over 175 manuscript accounts of voyages and wanted to include all the principal voyages in his work. The four volumes comprising the work contain 4262 pages. The reprint of his work, issued in 1905-07, fills 20 volumes. But whereas Hakluyt was an exceedingly conscientious and careful editor, Purchas was far from so. Hakluyt, in the words of Sir W. Foster, "pared out the superfluous, but never damaged the essential"; Purchas, on the other hand retained "much that might well have been omitted" and omitted "much that was of importance. Many of his notes are trivial intrusions upon the reader; most of his editorial contributions go unread".

Moreover, whereas Hakluyt's intentions were purely patriotic, Purchas was keen for publicity—illustrated by the engraving of his own portrait prominently on the title page of his work. But his devotion to his work was unquestionably genuine and when we remember the difficulties under which he laboured we must give him credit "for having preserved a mass of precious material that otherwise would probably have been lost".

A very useful essay which covers nearly half the book is contributed by Mr. Crone and Mr. Skelton on *English Collections of Voyages and Travels*, 1625-1846. As a work of reference this would be found invaluable. In this connection it may be pointed out that a work on similar lines on foreign collections and a comprehensive inventory of all books of travel giving the dates of their first publication and their various editions in

different languages are works that are likewise called for and would certainly meet a long-felt want.

To the people who are interested in archives and their editing and publication, many valuable suggestions would be found scattered throughout the book. In this connection attention may be drawn to a small but a very useful brochure, incidentally referred to by Mr. Lynam, prepared by Sir W. Foster in 1929. *Hints to Editors,* if acted up to, would certainly improve the quality of editing in this country and would introduce a certain uniformity in place of the present diversity—some favouring long and unnecessary notes and introductions and others believing like Markham that "the narrative was the thing, and biographical or bibliographical details were merely trimmings."

S. C. GUPTA.

List of Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834—Part IV S-Z. by Major V. C. P. Hodson, Indian Army Retired List, Alphabetically arranged and Annotated with Biographical and Genealogical Notices. Phillimore & Co., Ltd., 120, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2—1947. Limited Edition. Pp. i to viii and 730.

THE FIRST two parts of the book were published about 20 years ago and the third part in 1946. This part contains notices of the officers whose names begin with the letters S-Z. The appendix matter of this volume is of more than usual interest and includes those reckoned to be Local Officers, *i.e.*, those who did not hold a King's Commission, but belonged only to the Irregular Corps, and of whom the best known was James Skinner, the 'Father of Irregular Cavalry', besides minor cadets, officers of foreign nationality or of recent foreign extraction. We know, from the Appendix, of those who served in the Royal Navy, the Bombay Marine, the Company's Naval Service, as well as those who sat in Parliament, took Holy Orders and did literary work either as authors or editors, translators, journalists or poets. The names in the Appendix cover the entire range of such Officers. Care has been taken, as in the previous parts, to avoid repetition of information already easily available from other sources. The idea of such a useful compilation, so valuable for research purposes, emanated from Sir William Foster, the late Historiographer in the India Office; and it is a matter of congratulation that the work which was begun about a quarter of a century ago, has now at last been completed.

In this part, as in its predecessors, are found notices of many versatile and distinguished soldiers, several of whom ably served in the building-up and the administering of British India. Taking only a few random illustrations—the desire to draw attention to all the deserving personalities is very strong, but has to be kept under check owing to the limitation of space—we may mention the following:

Capt. Jonathan Scott, (1753-1829) was a Persian Interpreter in the Army and later Persian secretary to Warren Hastings, with whom he returned to England. He was subsequently Professor of Oriental Languages

in the Haileybury College and translated various Oriental works. Another member of the Scott Family was Major Scott-Waring, A.D.C. to Warren Hastings and subsequently his agent in London. His "Review of Transaction in Bengal during the last ten years", (1782) created a stir when it was published.

Among those bearing the name of Smith, may be noted the two brothers, John Smith, who saw active service in the capture of Madura in 1764; and General Richard Smith, who served under Clive, both in Madras and in Bengal and was a candidate for the governorship of Madras in 1770. Major Charles Stewart, who accompanied the embassy to Siam in 1795, was a noted orientalist and historian, author of "The History of Bengal" (1813), having been Professor in the Fort William and the Haileybury Colleges. Lieutenant Col. James Tod, the sympathetic historian of Rajasthan; Col. Sir Mard Wood, author of "A Documented History of the last decisive War with Tippo Sultan", Sir William Sleeman, the famous suppressor of Thagi, and author of that delight book of reminiscences entitled, "Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official", and Major General J. H. Salmond, a chronicler of the war in Mysore, evoke the ready attention of the student of British Indian History. Quite a respectable number among these have furnished us with shrewd observations on the Great Rising of 1857. Of these Bt. Colonel Keith Young, who compiled a "Diary and Correspondence relating to the siege, assault and capture of Delhi", deserves particular mention; he has also given us his reminiscences of the eccentric rule of Sir Charles Napier in Sind. Lieut. Shortland is an illustration of the soldier turned chaplain and rose to be Archdeacon of Madras. Major General R. W. Wilson was the editor of the Delhi Gazette in the thirties of the century. James Young was the editor of the Bengal Hurkaru at about the same time. Another, Major George Young, deviated into the bypath of economic studies and wrote "An Essay on the Mercantile Theory of Wealth".

The brothers, Col. Udny Yule and Major W. Yule have been made better known to us from the memoir of Sir Henry Yule, prefixed to his famous *Book of Ser Marco Polo*. The First Burmese War had its own soldier-historians; and one General Showers was the author of a work with the title, "A missing chapter of the Indian Mutiny". The Afghan War of 1839-42, various travels in Baluchistan, Afghanistan and Turkestan, the embassy sent to Siam in 1795 and the special embassy to Tibet sent by Warren Hastings, in 1783-84, have been chronicled by those who took part in them. Books dealing with the prospects of the British Indian Empire as early as 1808 and 1822 and the descriptive accounts of the field sports of the British soldier, are also among the literary heritage left by the officers of the Bengal Army.

Several persons who were contemporaries of Clive and either supported or opposed him in the critical years 1765-66, like Lieut. Vertue, Capt. Stainforth and Capt. Swinton appear as shadowy figures emerging from out of the dim past. It is interesting to note that one, Thomas Yates, who did not know a single word of Persian, was appointed Persian interpreter to Edward Wheler, Hastings' colleague, in the Supreme Council, —a quite normal feature of the prevailing nepotism.

Among the Local Officers, the Hearseys and the Skinners require at

least a passing mention. As has been remarked elsewhere, the identification of nearly every military officer has been made possible by this compilation, a "tool of fine edge and perpetual durability".

C. S. SRINIVASACHARI.

1. *Eleventh Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States—For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945.* United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1946, Pp. VI, 86.
2. *Twelfth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States—For the Year Ending June 30, 1946.* United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1947, Pp. V, 99.

DURING recent years the National Archives of the United States of America has come to occupy a very important place among the world's archival repositories. It has excited great admiration on the part of archivists of all countries for the rapid advances made in the techniques of preservation and repair of records and they look to it for the solution of many of their complex problems connected with the young science of archives-keeping. The annual reports of the Archivist of the United States, therefore, are of unusual interest to all those who intend to benefit from American experiences in this branch of knowledge.

In the administrative reports presented annually by the Archivist to the Congress, under the provisions of the National Archives Act, certain features of its activities are naturally repeated. During these two years the most important problem which the National Archives had to face was the speedy and orderly retirement of a huge mass of records of the World War II. During the war period about ten per cent of the population of U.S.A. worked for the Government and all its activities were recorded on paper. The numerous economic controls, necessitated by the war-time economy, also added much to the volume of records. It is obvious that only a small fraction of these records have to be preserved. The problem of selecting the core of these records worth permanent preservation and disposal of those which are unsuitable for preservation, is a difficult one. The energies of the National Archives were devoted during this period in collaboration with the war agencies, to plan for the orderly retirement of the records of the war in the shortest possible time, to help in solving the problem of both storage and space. An instance of what could be achieved by advance planning was provided by the retirement of the records of the Office of Censorship which was wound up immediately after the V-J DAY. Its 35,000 cubic feet of records were reduced to about 1,700 cubic feet by careful weeding out of valueless records and deposited in the National Archives within three months. However, fortunately for the Archivist, all the war agencies were not disbanded immediately at the conclusion of the war and there was not so much rush for accession as was expected.

The volume of records deposited in the National Archives in the fiscal year 1944-45, amounted to about 74,000 cubic feet and in the succeding

year to 44,951 cubic feet, bringing the total in its custody on June 30, 1946, to 732,473 cubic feet. Brief descriptions of these accessions are given in Appendix VIII of the Eleventh Report and that of the same number of the Twelfth Report. Though a large number of war agencies were not immediately terminated, substantial quantities of records of the World War II steadily found their way to the National Archives. Among these records, those of exceptional interest were the captured German documents—nine in number—consisting of the marriage certificate, private will and political will of Adolf Hitler and a letter from Martin Bormann to Admiral Doenitz, transmitting the "political will", all dated April 29, 1945. The surrender documents signed in Europe and the Pacific were also placed in the National Archives for public display. Other important records deposited in the National Archives included files of the President's Committee to report on the Rubber Situation, the President's Soviet Protocol Committee, and the United States War Ballot Commission.

The accessions also included 52,135 maps in 1944-45, and 42,800 in the following year, bringing the total to 447,255 maps in the custody of the Archivist. This unique collection included 22,000 maps of surveys made by United States Army Engineers throughout the country from 1800 to 1926, transferred by the Office of the Chief of Engineers. In addition to these, substantial quantities of motion picture films, sound recordings, still pictures and micro-filmed records were added to the collections of the National Archives.

The fast accummulation of records have brought to the forefront the problem of elimination of records not suitable for preservation being of routine nature after their original purpose has been served. The Federal agencies are furnished with advice regarding disposal of their 'useless' records by the National Archives. During this period its energies have been especially directed towards the simplification of the process of disposal of records, especially within the records creating agencies and to devise a pattern of selection which may make it possible to reduce the war-time records by 80 to 90 per cent, without any serious loss of valuable records indispensible to the future administrators and scholars. This has been accomplished by it working in co-operation with records officials of the Federal agencies. In February 1945, the Archivist in order to assist in this work of evaluation of records for disposal, issued a manual for Federal officials entitled, *How to Dispose of Records*. It has resulted in the carrying out of a greater amount of disposal work and that too of a better quality. It must be noted, however, that records are disposed of in U.S.A. only after an authorization has been received from the Congress, which is obtained by the submission of disposal lists to the Archivist who is responsible for evaluating the records and reporting thereon to the Congress.

The disposal of valueless records is only one aspect of archives administration. In order to bring them under administrative control and to make them available to investigators, it is essential to arrange the records systematically and prepare finding aids such as inventories, indices and calendars. The plans regarding this aspect of the work of the archives could not be accomplished during the period under review because of the various difficulties created by the war, in particular, due to the

inadequate staff at its disposal. An important achievement in 1945-46, was the completion and publication of an 81 page booklet entitled, *Your Government's Records in the National Archives,* which gives a brief description of the 212 record groups in the National Archives as on June 30, 1945. An up-to-date and comprehensive guide to the records in the custody of the Archivist to serve as a reference book was also under preparation. Other publication included *Putting P.A.W. to Bed, Records, Retirement Program of the Petroleum Administration for War* and the German and the Japanese surrender documents under the title of *Germany surrenders unconditionally* and *The End of the War in the Pacific* for which there was a great public demand.

Another noteworthy feature of the reports is the emphasis laid on the need of undertaking prompt and regular rehabilitation of old and damaged records. Any neglect in this field can result in irreparable damage. During the period of the war because of the decreased staff, the repair of many such records was delayed and it has caused fast deterioration in paper and bindings. In 1945, only 17 per cent of the records that were flattened needed treatment by lamination while in 1946 sixty-six per cent of them had to be laminated. This has a special lesson for us in this country where proper facilities for the preservation and repair do not exist and adequate staff is not provided for record offices.

A noticeable return to peace time conditions in America has been a progressive decline of the use of records for official purposes and a corresponding increase in their use for scholarly research by university students and professors and other searchers. During the period of the war, though official requests for information were given priority, the Central Search Rooms of the National Archives remained open to all those who wanted to examine records until 10.00 p.m. for five days a week. Thus it was made possible even for Government officials serving in civil and military departments to make use of its holdings. In 1945-46, scholars were engaged on about 200 research projects on a large variety of subjects relating to history, economics, sociology, political science, public administration etc.

During the war and the period immediately following it, the National Archives of U.S.A. rendered valuable service for saving for posterity, archives in enemy occupied countries. It has been furnishing information to the military authorities and civilian agencies on archives in the European Theatre and the Far East, to facilitate their protection. Some of its officials were attached to military occupation authorities in the liberated territory to recover and rearrange these records, particularly in Italy, Germany, Phillipines and Japan. The National Archives gave direction and encouragement to such men who worked under serious difficulties and hardships.

In another way, the influence of the National Archives extended beyond the frontiers of the United States. With the end of the war, visitors from foreign countries have been coming in larger numbers to study the new methods of preservation of records developed by it and its buildings and equipment. Foreign archives have also sought advice to grapple with some of their technical problems and the training of their staff. Such services have been willingly rendered by this pioneering archival agency.

The reports under review contain organisation charts, which clearly

illustrate the set-up of the National Archives at the end of each fiscal year and the organisational changes introduced during this period. The appendices provided in each report among other subjects, relate to the legislation concerning the National Archives, the executive orders regarding the disposal of records, record groups in the National Archives at the end of October each year and its accessions.

V. C. JOSHI.

Notes for the Guidance of Editors of Record Publications. By the Publications Section Committee, British Records Association, London, The Association, 1946, pp. 20.

THIS very instructive pamphlet, intended primarily for editors of documentary texts, will be found useful to all who are interested in historical research. It contains a number of valuable suggestions on the craft of the editor. The topics dealt with include—selection of manuscripts, transcription, translation, criticism of text, indexing, calendaring, compilation of introduction and the printing of the finished publication. The suggestions are mostly sensible and moderate. One such suggestion relates to the difficult problem of partial publication; i.e., of publishing selections from a series of documents, or even from a single document. The authors of the manual are rightly of the opinion that partial publication is better than no publication at all, and that the widest interests would be served by publishing in full documents selected from a series at chronological intervals rather than by starting at the beginning and never proceeding very far in time. Equally sensible is also what the authors say regarding the function of the editor which, in their view, is "to present the text so that it is useful both to the ordinary reader and the scholar; the former should be able to see the sense of the original, the latter to know with certainty what is the actual text".

The view expressed by the Committee on the calendaring method is opposed to that recorded about three decades ago by the Anglo-American Historical Committee (the *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, Vol. I, pp. 6-25; Vol. III, pp. 13-26). While the former is in favour of summarising the document to be calendared in the editors' own words, the latter recommends shortening of a document by means of the omission or abbreviation of non-essential parts, and retaining the exact phraseology of the writer in other parts.

One blemish in this otherwise satisfactory manual may perhaps be pointed out. The general principles laid down are very rarely elucidated by examples. This is however a defect which, we hope, will be removed when a second edition is called for.

S. ROY.

McNAMARA LIBRARY
J JUN 50

INDEX TO AUTHORS

Back, E. A., Bookworms *(with illustrations)*, 126-34.
Basu, P., review on: *Lord Macaulay's Legislative Minutes* (ed. C. D. Dharker), 93-96.
Beyers, Coenraad, The State Archives of South Africa, 109-13.
Bhargava, K. D., review on: *The Viceroy and Governor-General of India* (A. B. Rudra), 280-81.
Bhattacharyya, B., Palm-leaf Manuscripts and their Preservation, 233-34; Further Note on Palm-leaf Manuscripts, 325.
Bullock, Brigadier H., General Ventura's Family and Travels, 18-25; reviews on : *Historical Records of the Survey of India, Vol. I,* (Col. R. H. Phillimore), 182-83; *List of Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834*, Part III, (Maj. V. C. P. Hodson), 184-90.

Chakravorti, S., A Study on Palm-leaf Manuscripts, 12-17 ; Virginia State Library *(with illustrations)*, 213-16; A review of the Lamination Process, 304-12.
and Majumdar, P. C., A Note on 'Sulph-Amenic', 114-17.

Filliozat, Jean, Manuscripts on Birch Bark (Bhurjapatra) and their Preservation, 102-08.

Grant, Julius, Analytical Methods in the Dating of Books and Documents, 26-30.
Guha Roy, K. K., Library of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, 122-25.
Gupta, S. C., reviews on: *Studies in Indo-British Economy—Hundred Years Ago* (N. C. Sinha), 282-83; *Richard Hakluyt and His Successors* (ed. Edward Lynam), 369-71.
Gwyer, Sir Maurice, Raw Material of History, 97-101.

Hodson, V. C. P., Off the Record, 287-88.

Iiams, Thomas M., Preservation of Rare Books and Manuscripts in the Huntington Library *(with illustrations)*, 31-40.

Jaffar, S. M., The Records of the North-West Frontier Province (1849-99), 294-303.
Joshi, V. C., reviews on: *Eleventh Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States—For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945* (United States Government Printing Office, Washington), 373-76; *Twelfth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States—For the Year Ending June 30, 1946* (United States Government Printing Office, Washington), 373-76.

Lacy, George J., Questioned Documents *(with illustrations)*, 316-24.

Majumdar, P. C., and Chakravorti, S., A Note on 'Sulph-Arsenic', 114-17.

Phillimore, Col. R. H., Survey of India Records, 3-11 ; Historical Maps of the Survey of India, 198-205.
Posner, Ernst, Effects of changes of Sovereignty on Archives, 217-29.

Ranganathan, S. R., Laws of Archival Science, 118-21, 206-12, 289-93.
Reichardt, Gunther, The Durability of Paper, 230-32.
Roy, S., reviews on: *Tenth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States*, 1943-44, 90-93; *Notes for the Guidance of Editors of Record Publications* (Publications Selection Committee, British Records Association, London), 376.

Sen, S. N., Common Errors. 313-15 ; reviews on : *The Matabele Journals of Robert Moffat*, Vols. I & II, (Government Archives of Southern Rhodesia, Oppenheimer Series 1), 88-90; *The Matabele Mission of John and Emily Moffat* (Government Archives of Southern Rhodesia, Oppenheimer Series 2), 88-90.
Sinha, N. C., review on: *Florence Nightingale's Indian Letters* (ed. Priyaranjan Sen), 279-80.
Srinivasachari, C. S., review on: *List of Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834*, Part IV, S—Z, (Maj. V. C. P. Hodson), 371-73.
Suri, Jina Harisagara, Palm-leaf Manuscripts in Jaisalmir, 234-35.

Vasa, Ramon, C., Preservation of Pencil Writing, 325-26.

GENERAL INDEX

Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur A. F. M., obituary note on, 158.
Academia Sinica, Nanking, 342-43.
Acidity, elimination from permanent Iron Ink, 329-30.
Aisne, France, Archives of the Department, 72; Commune Archives of Fere-en-Tardenois, 73.
Alabama State Department of Archives and History, U.S.A., 178.
Alice Meynell Exhibition, London, 352-53.
Alienation Office, Poona, 55-56.
Alwar, reorganization of its archives, 248.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, U.S.A., 363-64.
American Historical Association, Washington, D.C., 364-66.
Analytical Methods in the Dating of Books and Documents, *by* Julius Grant, 26-30.
Anglo-American Conference of Historians, London, 347.
Antiquities (Export Control) Act—1947, 251-52.
Anup Sanskrit Library, Bikaner, 340-41.
Archival building projects, in United States of America, 270.
Archival problems of Independent India, 332-33.
Archival Science, Laws of, *by* S. R. Ranganathan, 118-21, 206-12, 289-93.
Archives, effects of changes of sovereignty on, *by* Ernst Posner, 217-29.

GENERAL INDEX

Archives, learned societies, libraries and research institutions, in Belgium, 81; in the British Isles, 65-72, 171-74, 253-63, 344-55; in Canada, 180-81, 275-76; in China, 170, 193-97, 252-53, 342-43; in Europe, 63-65; in France, 72-81, 175, 356-57; in Germany, 83-84, 263, 357-58; in India: Alwar, 248, Assam, 57-58, 161, 166, 338-39, Aundh, 61, Baghelkhand, 168-69, Baroda, 59, 167, 243-44, 342, Bengal, 53-55, 161, 164-65, 250, 339-40, Bihar, 160, 167, 243, Bikaner, 340-41, Bombay, 55-56, 165, 250, 336-38, Central Provinces and Berar, 160, 242, Cochin, 60, 249-50, Cooch Behar, 61, Coorg, 169, Delhi, 161-62, Gwalior, 60, Hyderabad, 59, 248-49, Indore, 341-42, Jodhpur, 162, 168, 341, Kalahandi, 62, Madras, 53, 162-64, 245, 251, 339, Mayurbhanj, 60, National Archives of India, 49-53, 152-58, 191-92, 245-47, 333-35, North-West Frontier Province, 56-57, 161, 166, 250-51, Orissa, 58-59, Patiala, 60, 247-48, Pudukkottai, 61,249, Punjab, 56, 165-66, Rajgarh, 62, 249, Rampur, 167-68, Residency Records, 62-63, Sangli, 61, Shimoga, 169, Sind, 58, 166-67, Travancore, 59-60, United Provinces, 58, 166, 244-45; International Organisations, 169-70, 276-78, 327-29; in Italy, 81-82; in Japan, 170-71; in the Netherlands, 81, 263-64; in Norway, 264-65; in South Africa, 367-68; in Sweden, 83, 175-76; in Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 174-75, 355-56; in United States of America, 84-87, 176-80, 265-75, 358-67.

Archives Department of the National Palace Museum of Peiping, the: 193-97.

Archives Department of the University of Oxford, 65.

Archives Generales du Royaume, Brussels, Belgium, 81.

Archives Nationales, Paris, 72, 356.

Archives of the Borough of Nottingham, 352.

Archives of the German Social Democratic Party, Germany, 263.

Archivi di Stato, Italy, 81-82.

Ardennes, France, Archives of the Department, 73; Commune Archives deposited in, 74; Commune Archives of Givet, 74.

Asafia Library, Hyderabad, Persian Manuscripts unearthed in, 248-49.

Aslib, London, 173-74, 354-55.

Assam, Regional Survey Committee, 161; Government records, 166, 338.

Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati, 57-58, 338-39.

Assam Provincial Records Office, Shillong, 57-58, 338.

Assembly of the Librarians of the Americas, 272-73.

Association Amicale des Archivistes Français, Paris, 356-57.

Association of Federal Photographic Librarians, Washington, 365.

Aundh, records in, 61.

Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission, Rewa, 168-69.

Baroda, proposed fellowship for research work at the State Records Room, 167; Regional Survey Committee, 243-44; *see also* State Record Office, Baroda.

Belgium, archival activities in, 81.

Bengal, Regional Survey Committee, 161.

Bengal Record Office, Calcutta, 53-54, 164.

Berne, Switzerland, Conference of the International Federation of Documentation at, 329.

Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona, 337-38.
Bibliographical Society, Edinburgh, 353.
Bibliographical Society, London, 353.
Bibliographical Society of America, New York, 364.
Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, 72, 175.
Bihar, Regional Survey Committee, 160, 243; records, 167.
Birch bark (Bhurjapatra) Manuscripts and their preservation, *by* Jean Filliozat, 102-08.
Board of Revenue Record Room, Allahabad, 58.
Bodleian Library, Oxford, 65-66, 171, 256.
Bombay, Government records, 165; *see also* Archives, learned societies, libraries and research institutions.
Bookworms (*illustrated*), *by* E. A. Back, 126-34.
British Isles, archival activities in, 65-72, 171-74, 253-63, 344-55; records of Indian interest in, 344-45; survey of ecclesiastical Archives in, 348.
British Museum, London, 66-68, 172, 261, 347-48.
British Records Association, London, 69-71, 257-59, 349-52; proposed Central Library of Master Films of English records, 354.
Business Archives, in United States of America, 270-72.

Calcutta, Sir William Jones Bicentenary Conference in, 55.
Central Library of Master Films of English Records, proposed establishment by British Records Association, London, 354.
Central Provinces and Berar, Regional Survey Committee, 160, 242.
Central Record Office, Cochin, 60, 249-50.
Central Revenue Office (Diwan Peshkar's Office) Record Room, Pudukkottai, 61.
China, measures for recovery of its cultural objects, 253, 344.
China Bhavana, Santiniketan (Bengal), 250.
Civil Secretariat Record Room, Lucknow, 58.
Cochin State Record Office, 60, 249-50.
Commission of Diplomatic Archives, Paris, 357.
Commission on the history of the occupation and liberation of France, Paris, 357.
Commission on the Origin of the War of 1914, Paris, 357.
Commissioner-in-Sind, records of, 58, 166-67.
Committee of Historical Sciences, Paris, 357.
Committee on Historical Transactions, Paris, 357.
Common Errors, *by* S. N. Sen, 313-15.
Coorg, Government Records, 169.
Cote-d'Or, France, Department Archives, 74.
Council Records Office, Cooch Behar, 61.
Course in the History and Administration of Archives, U.S.A., 179.

Daftar-e-Dewani, Mal and Mulki, Hyderabad, 59.
Dating of books and documents, analytical methods in, *by* Julius Grant, 26-30.
Delhi, Regional Survey Committee, 161-62.
Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam, 57-58.
Department of Public Records and Archives, Ontario, 276.
Diploma in Archives, University of London, 353-54.

Dramatic Library in Microfilms Rolls in the National Academy of Drama, Nanking, China, 343.
Durability of Paper, the: *by* Gunther Reichardt, 230-32.
Durbar Office Record Room, Pudukkottai, 61.

Ecclesiastical Archives, in British Isles, survey of, 348.
Ecole Nationale des Chartes, Paris, 72, 357.
Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, 353.
Editing Modern Historical Documents (from the *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research,* London), 135-47.
Editors' note, aims and objects of the Indian Archives, 1-2; rechristening of Imperial Record Department as National Archives of India, 191-92; effect of the division of India on the Historical Records Commission, 191-92; Residency records, 192, 286; Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, 285-86; division of India and Central Archives, 286.
Effects of changes of Sovereignty on Archives, *by* Ernst Posner, 217-29.
Eleventh Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States—For the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1945: revised by V. C. Joshi, 373-76.
Elimination of Acidity from Permanent Iron Ink, 329-30.
Eure, France, Archives of Hospitals, 74; Commune Archives, 74; Department Archives, 74; Judicial Archives, 75.
Eure-et-Loire, France, destruction of archives in, 75.
European Archives, effect of World War II on, 63-65.

Finistère, France, Archives of the arrondissement maritime, 75; Department Archives in Brest depository, 75; Municipal Archives of Brest, 75.
Florence Nightingale's Indian Letters (ed. Priyaranjan Sen): reviewed by N. C. Sinha, 279-80.
France, effects of World War II on the Archives in, 72-80; archival activities in, 72-81, 175, 356-57.
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, New York, 178.
Further note on Palm-leaf manuscripts, *by* B. Bhattacharyya, 325.

General Ventura's Family and Travels, *by* Brigadier H. Bullock, 18-25.
Germany, salvage and reorganisation of German archives, 83-84; Archives of the Social Democratic Party, 263; archival activities in the American and British Zones, 357-58.
Gironde, France, Archives of Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Court, 75.
Gwalior State Record Office, 60.

Hakluyt Society, London, 256-57.
Harvard University Archives, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 274-75.
High Court, Calcutta, 165.
High Court, Lahore, 166.
High Court, Madras, 163-64.
Historical Association, England, 352.
Historical Manuscripts Commission, London, 71, 174, 348-49.

Historical Maps of the Survey of India, *by* Col. R. H. Phillimore, 198-205.
Historical Public Records Office, Saskatchewan, Canada, 181.
Historical Records of the Survey of India, Volume I (R. H. Phillimore): reviewed by H. Bullock, 182-83.
History, raw materials of, *by* Sir Maurice Gwyer, 97-101.
Huntington Library, preservation of rare books and manuscripts in (*with illustrations*), *by* Thomas M. Iiams, 31-40.
Huzur Central Records Office, Travancore, 59-60.
Huzur Records Office, Sangli, 61.
Hyderabad, Persian manuscripts unearthed in Asafia Library, 248-49; *see also* Daftar-e-Dewani, Mal and Mulki.

Imperial Record Department, New Delhi, *see* National Archives of India, New Delhi.
India, Central Archives, 191-92, 286; Archival problems of Independent India, 332-33; records of Indian interest in British Isles, 344-45, in Norway, 264-65; *see also* Archives, learned societies, libraries and research institutions.
Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Library of, *by* K. K. Guha Roy, 122-25.
Indian Historical Records Commission, 45-48, 236-38, 331-32; Twenty-third Session, 148-51; effect of the division of India on. 191.
Ink, *see* Iron Ink.
Institute of Historical Research, London, 71-72, 174, 346; Anglo-American Conference of Historians at, 347.
Inter-Agency Records Administration Conference, United States of America, 85-86.
International Archives Organization, 169-70, 327-29.
International Clearing House for Publication, UNESCO, 277-78.
International Federation of Documentation, 17th Conference in Berne, Switzerland, 329.
International Federation of Library Associations, held at Oslo, 278.
International Historical Congress, held at Paris, 276-77.
International Organizations, 169-70, 276-78; *see also* International Archives Organization.
Iron Ink, permanent, elimination of acidity from, 329-30.
Italy, archives in, 81-82.

Jagirdar Parasnis Collection, Poona, 336.
Jaisalmir, Palm-leaf Manuscripts in, *by* Jina Harisagara Suri, 234-35.
Japan, records in, 170-71.
Jodhpur, records in, 168, 341; Regional Survey Committee, 162, 168; proposed establishment of a Central Records Office, 168.
Johnson, Dr. Samuel, 352.
Jones, Sir William, 55, 345-46.
Judicial Records Office, Cooch Behar, 61.

Kalahandi, records in, 62.
Kamarupa Anusamdhana Samiti, Gauhati, 57-58.
Khan, Sir Shafaat Ahmad, obituary note on, 285-86.

Kittur Chennamma Rani Itihas Mandal, Bailhongal, Bombay, 337.

Lamination Process, a review of, *by* S. Chakravorty, 304-12.
Laws of Archival Science, *by* S. R. Ranganathan, 118-21, 206-12, 289-93.
Librarians of the Americas, Assembly of, 272-73.
Library Association, London, 68-69; Brighton Conference, 260-61.
Library of Congress, Washington, 179-80, 267-68, 366-67.
Library of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, *by* K. K. Guha Roy, 122-25.
Library of the Salisbury Cathedral, the: 173.
List of Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834, Part III, (V. C. P. Hodson): reviewed by H. Bullock, 184-90.
List of Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834, Part IV, S-Z, (V. C. P. Hodson): reviewed by C. S. Srinivasachary, 371-73.
Lord Macaulay's Legislative Minutes (ed. C. D. Dharker): reviewed by P. Basu, 93-96.
Loiret, France, Department Archives, 75-76; Hospital Archives, 76; Notary Archives, 76; Commune Archives, Sully-sur-Loire, 76.
Loir-et-Cher, France, Commune Archives of Blois, 77; Commune Archives of Vendome, 77.
London, meeting of Anglo-American Conference of Historians in, 347.
London University, Diploma Course in Archives, 353-54.
Lower Loire, France, Commune Archives of St. Nazaire, 77; Archives of the registry of the Tribunal of St. Nazaire, 77.
Lower Seine, France, Commune Archives of Neufchâtel-en-Bray, 79; Archives of Candebec-en-Caux, Saint-Valery-en-Caux, Grand-Couronnes and Havre, 80; The Record Office of the Palais de Justice of Rouen, 80.

Madras, Regional Survey Committee, 245.
Madras Corporation, Madras, 163.
Madras Record Office, Madras, 53, 162-63, 251, 339.
Malav Itihas Mandal (Malava Historical Society), pamphlet on *the Mandlik Papers and the Family* issued by, 341-42.
Manche, France, Department Archives, 77; Archives of the maritime arrondissement, 77; Archives of the Cherbourg Municipal Office of Hygiene, 78.
Mandlik Papers and the Family, pamphlet issued by Malav Itihas Mandal (Malava Historical Society), 341-42.
Manuscripts on Birch bark (Bhurjapatra) and their Preservation, *by* Jean Filliozat, 102-08.
Marne, France, Commune Archives of Ste. Menehould, 78; Hospital Archives of Ste. Menehould, 78.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, 363.
Master of Rolls' Archives Committee, London, 71, 253-55, 347.
Matabele Journals of Robert Moffat, the, Volume I, 1829-54, Volume II, 1829-60 (Government Archives of Southern Rhodesia, Oppenheimer Series, 1): reviewed by S. N. Sen, 88-90.
Matabele Mission of John and Emily Moffat, the, (Government Archives of Southern Rhodesia, Oppenheimer Series, 2): reviewed by S. N. Sen, 88-90.

Mayurbhanj State Record Office, 60.
Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, Commune Archives of Toul, 78.
Meuse, France, Archives of the Under-Prefecture of Verdun and the ancient Under-Prefecture of Montmedy, 78; Commune Archives of Verdun, 78.
Monte Cassino, Italy, restoration of the library at the Mother Abbey of the Benedictine Order, 82.
Morbihan, France, Commune Archives of Lorient, 78; Archives of the registry and the receipts of finance, 78; Archives of maritime arrondissement, 78; Archives of the Commercial Court and the Lorient Chamber of Commerce, 79.
Moselle, France, Department Archives, 79.

National Academy of Drama, Nanking, dramatic library of microfilms rolls in, 343.
National Archives, Washington, 84-85, 176-77, 265-67, 362-63.
National Archives of India, New Delhi, history, 49-50; Preservation and allied programmes, 50-51, 153-55; Research and Publication, 51-53, 156, 246, 335; accessions and acquisitions, 152-53, 246, 333-34; Laboratory and technical research, 155-56, 334-35; special Exhibition of 'Asiatic' documents, 157-58; Training in Archives-Keeping, 157, 246; renaming of the Imperial Record Department as, 191, 245; Independence Day celebrations, 246; Staff, 246, 335; Public relations, 246-47, 334.
National Library, Peiping, China, 252-53; microfilm service of, 343.
National Library in Dublin, 66.
National Library of Scotland, 66, 261.
National Library of Wales, 255.
National Palace Museum of Peiping, China, Archives Department of, 193-97.
National Peking University, China, 170.
National Register of Archives, Scotland, 261-63.
Netherlands, Rijksarchives, 81; records in, 263-64.
New Material on Johnson, 352.
New Sir William Jones Letters, 345-46.
Nievre, France, Commune Archives of Clamecy, 79.
Nord, France, Department Archives, 79; Archives at Valenciennes, 79; Archives of the Commune of Dunkerque, 79; Cassel museum, 79; Hospital Archives of Bergues, 79.
Note on 'Sulph-Arsenic', a: *by* S. Chakravorti and P. C. Majumdar, 114-17.
Notes for the Guidance of Editors of Record Publications (British Records Association, London): reviewed by S. Roy, 376.
North-West Frontier Province, proposed establishment of a record office in, 56-57; Regional Survey Committee, 161; Government Records, 166, 250-51.
North-West Frontier Province, records of (1849-99), *by* S. M. Jaffar, 294-303.
Norway, records of Indian interest in Norwegian Archives, 264-65.
Nottingham, Archives of the Borough of, 352.

Obstuary, A. F. M. Abdul Ali, 158; Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, 285-86.
Off the Record, *by* V. C. P. Hodson, 287-88.
Oise, France, Department Archives, 79; Commune Archives of Beauvais, 79.
Old Palace Record Room, Pudukkottai, 61.
Oregon State Library, Oregon, U.S.A., 178.
Orissa, Public records in, 58-59.
Oslo, International Federation of Library Associations held at, 278.
Oxford University, Archives Department of, 65.

Paintings, preservation of, 330-31.
Palm-leaf Manuscripts, a study on, *by* S. Chakravorti, 12-17.
Palm-leaf Manuscripts and their Preservation, *by* B. Bhattacharyya, 233-34; Further Note on, *by* B. Bhattacharyya, 325.
Palm-leaf Manuscripts in Jaisalmir, *by* Jina Harisagara Suri, 234-35.
Paper, durability of, *by* Gunther Reichardt, 230-32.
Paris, International Historical Congress held at, 276-77.
Pas-de-Calais, France, Commune archives of St. Omer, 79.
Patiala State Record Office, 60, 247-48.
Pencil Writing, preservation of, *by* Ramon C. Vasa, 325-26.
Pennsylvania, U.S.A., records in, 178.
Pilgrim Trust, London, Survey of ecclesiastical archives in British Isles by, 348.
Preservation of Paintings, 330-31.
Preservation of Pencil Writing, *by* Ramon C. Vasa, 325-26.
Preservation of Rare Books and Manuscripts in the Huntington Library (*illustrated*), *by* Thomas M. Iiams, 31-40.
Proposed Model Act to create a State Department of Archives (abstracted from the *American Archivist*), 43-44.
Proposed uniform State Public Records Act (abstracted from the *American Archivist*), 41-43.
Public Archives, Ottawa, 180-81, 275-76.
Public Record Office, London, 66, 171-72, 259, 347.
Public Records, proposed uniform State Act for, (abstracted from the *American Archivist*), 41-43.
Punjab Government records, 165.
Punjab Historical Records Office, Lahore, 56.

Questioned Documents (*illustrate*), by George J. Lacy, 316-24.

Rabindra Bhavana, Santiniketan (Bengal), 54, 164-65, 340.
Rajgarh (Central India) State Record Office, 62, 249.
Rampur State Library, 167-68.
Raw Material of History, *by* Sir Maurice Gwyer, 97-101.
Record Office, proposal for establishment in Jodhpur, 168, in North-West Frontier Province, 56-57; *see also* Archives, learned societies, libraries and research institutions.
Records of the North-West Frontier Province (1849-99), the : *by* S. M. Jaffar, 294-303.
Regional Survey Committees, 158-62, 242-45; Assam, 161; Baroda, 243-44; Bengal, 161; Bihar, 160, 243; Central Provinces and Berar, 160,

242; Delhi, 161-62; Jodhpur, 162, 168; Madras, 245; North-West Frontier Province, 161; United Provinces, 244-45.
Research and Publication Committee, Indian Historical Records Commission, 48-49, 148-49, 238-42.
Residency Records, in Indian States, 62-63; editorial note on, 192, 286.
Revenue Records Office, Cooch Behar, 61.
Review of the Lamination Process, a : *by* S. Chakravorti, 304-12.
Rewa, Baghelkhand Historical Records Commission, 168-69; State Record Office, 168-69.
Richard Hakluyt and His Successors (ed. Edward Lynam) : reviewed by S. C. Gupta, 369-71.
Rijksarchives, Netherlands, 81.
Riksarkivet, Sweden, 83, 176.
Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal, 54-55.

Salisbury, Cathedral Library of, 173.
Santiniketan, Bengal, Rabindra Bhavana, 54, 164-65, 340; China Bhavana, 250; manuscript collection of the Visvabharati, 250; Visvabharati Vidyabhavana, 339-40.
Sarthe, France, Commune Archives of Mamers, 79.
Saskatchewan. archival activities in, 181.
School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs of the American University, Washington, Course in the History and Administration of Archives organised by, 179.
Scotland, records of Indian interest in, 172.
Secretariat Record Office, Bombay, 55-56, 250.
Secretariat Record Room, Orissa, 58-59.
Seine, France, Parish and personal records registers of Bondy and consultation registers of Joinville-le-Pont, 79.
Seine-et-Oise, France, Hospital Archives of Pontoise, 80.
Shimoga Intermediate College, 169.
Sind, records of the Commissioner-in-Sind, 58, 166-67.
Sino-French Institute of Sinological Studies, Peiping, China, 252.
Sir William Jones Bicentenary Conference, Calcutta, 55.
Society of American Archivists, Washington, 86-87, 177-78, 268-69.
Somme, France, Department Archives, 80; Commune Archives of Abbeville, 80.
South Africa, State Archives of, *by* Coenraad Beyers, 109-13.
South Africa, printing of historical records by Van Riebeeck Society, 367-68; privately owned manuscripts on the history of, 368.
Sovereignty, effects of its changes on Archives, *by* Ernst Posner, 217-29.
State Archives of South Africa, the: *by* Coenraad Beyers, 109-13.
State Department of Archives, proposed Model Act to create, (abstracted from the *American Archivist*), 43-44.
State Library, Rampur, 167-68.
State Museum, Pudukkottai, 61, 249.
State Public Records, proposed uniform act re., (abstracted from the *American Archivist*), 41-43.
State Record Office, Baroda, 59, 167, 342.
State Record Office, Cochin, 60, 249-50.
State Record Office, Gwalior, 60.

State Record Office, Mayurbhanj, 60.
State Record Office. Patiala, 60, 247-48.
State Record Office, Rajgarh (Central India), 62, 249.
State Record Office, Rewa, 168-69.
Studies in Indo-British Economy—Hundred Years Ago (N. C. Sinha): reviewed by S. C. Gupta, 282-83.
Study on Palm-leaf Manuscripts, *by* S. Chakravorti, 12-17.
'Sulph-Arsenic,' a note on, *by* S. Chakravorti and P. C. Majumdar, 114-17.
Survey of ecclesiastical archives in the British Isles, by the Pilgrim Trust, 348.
Survey of India, historical maps of, *by* Col. R. H. Phillimore, 198-205.
Survey of India Records, *by* Col. R. H. Phillimore, 3-11.
Sweden, Riksarkivet, 83; archival building and archives in, 175-76.

Tenth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States, 143-44: reviewed by S. Roy, 90-93.
Tunhuang, China, manuscript finds at, 252.
Twelfth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States—For the year ending June 30, 1946: reviewed by V. C. Joshi, 373-76.
Twenty-Third Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 148-51.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, rehabilitation and reorganisation of archives in, 174-75; archival policy of the Government, 355-56.
United Nations Archives, 169-70, 327-29.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, 277.
United Provinces, Government records, 166; Regional Survey Committee, 244-45.
United States of America, archival activities in, 84-87, 176-80, 265-75, 358-67; archival building projects in, 270; Business Archives in, 270-72; archival policy of the government of, 358-60; standardisation of archival science, 360-61.
University of London, Diploma in Archives, 353-54.

Van Riebeeck Society, Cape Town, 367-68.
Vatican Library, Italy, 81-82.
Ventura, Genl. J. B.. Family and travels of, *by* Brigadier H. Bullock, 18-25.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the (A. B. Rudra) : reviewed by K. D. Bhargava, 280-81.
Virginia State Library (*illustrated*), *by* S. Chakravorti, 213-16.
Visvabharati, Santiniketan, Bengal, manuscript collection of, 250.
Visvabharati Vidyabhavana, Santiniketan, Bengal, 339-40.
Vosges, France, archives in, 80; Exhibition of Diplomatic Records, 80-81.

William L., Clements Library, Michigan, 275.

THERE'S A Kodak METHOD FOR EVERY PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENT-COPYING PROBLEM. . .

THE advantages of photographic methods of document-copying, with their ability to produce exact facsimile copies of all types of originals, are universally recognized; and there are few professions or commercial undertakings in which photographic document-copying does not find some applications. No single copying method has been evolved to meet all the problems likely to be encountered, but Kodak Ltd. has a method appropriate to every problem. The following are brief details of some of these methods and further particulars will gladly be furnished on request.

PHOTOSTAT A method of copying directly on to a specially prepared paper, to produce high quality copies either in the same size, or in sizes differing from that of the original. A method of very widespread application.

STATFILE Similar in some respects to Photostat but using a film negative instead of photographing directly on to the paper. The Statfile machine serves the dual purpose of camera and enlarger.

MICROFILMING An invaluable method of copying where it is desired to economise on storage space. Large numbers of documents may be copied on to cine-film which occupies only a small fraction of the space of the originals. The films may either be viewed in special viewers or may be used to prepare enlarged copies. Of particular value to institutions such as libraries to provide ready facilities for viewing precious documents from all over the world.

RECORDAK A particular form of microfiling using sub-standard film, very inexpensive to operate, and extremely rapid. Of special application in banks etc., where large numbers of cheques or other documents may require to be recorded daily. Results usually viewed on "readers" but paper copies can be prepared. Recordak machines are available on hire only.

KODALINE Reflex Printing A simple, inexpensive method of copying where copies of moderate quality, equal in size to the original, are required and no large quantities are involved.

For further details apply, giving full description of your problem, to

KODAK LTD. (Incorporated in England), Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. Also at Calcutta-Madras-Lahore-Karachi.